The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

47th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1865. No. 31.

TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

Dr. D. S. Peffer,

ABBOTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing diseases to call and consult him.

Oct. 3, 1864. tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.

DENTIST.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness —terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞ A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

Hardware and Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 16, 1864.

Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq.,

IN NEW OXFORD,

we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description.

A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN.

New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. tf

Young Men

AND OLD MEN, do not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHER, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec. 14, 1863.

Battle-field Views.

A FULL set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays. The finest yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

TYSON BROTHERS.

ATTRACTING ATTENTION.—The superior Pictures taken at MUMPER'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, on West Middle st., are attracting universal attention. Good judges pronounce them superior to any ever taken in this place. Call and examine for yourselves.

Jan. 16, 1865.

I. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

CARRIAGE WHIPS AND LASHES, good and cheap, for sale by ROW & WOODS.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!—Plenty of new goods just opened. Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., &c., all cheap at BRINKERHOFF'S

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED, MARCH 18, 1851.
OFFICERS.
President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—E. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.
MANAGERS.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, D. McCreary, M. Kiehelberger, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, A. D. Buehler, R. G. McCreary, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; A. Heintzelman, Franklin; Wm. D. Himes, New Oxford; Wm. B. Wilson, Bendersville; H. A. Picking, Straban township; John Wolford, Latimore township; John Picking, East Berlin; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Abdiel F. Gitt, New Oxford; Jas. H. Marshall, Hamiltonban township; John Cunningham, Freedom township; John Horner, Mountjoy township.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 14 years, and in that period has made but *one* assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to $11,088—$6,769 of which have been paid during the last two years. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mar. 13, 1865. tf

The Eye and Ear.

TO THE PEOPLE!

NOW READY,
A Work by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,—entitled
A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,
on the following Diseases: EYE and EAR Diseases, THROAT Diseases in General; Clergymen's and Public Speakers' SORE THROAT; Diseases of the AIR PASSAGES, (Laryngitis, Bronchitis,) ASTHMA and CATARRH.

This Book is to be had at No. 606 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and of all Booksellers.—Price $1—and from the author, Dr. Von Moschzisker who can be consulted on all these maladies, and all Nervous Affections, which he treats with the surest success. Office, No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 13, 1865. 3m

Piano Fortes.

CHARLES M. STIEFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory 103, 105 & 107 Franklin street, Wareroom, No. 7 North Liberty street.

Constantly a large number of PIANOS of my own Manufacture on hand, with the Full Iron Frame and Over-strung. Every instrument warranted for five years, with the privilege of exchange within twelve months if not entirely satisfactory.

☞ Second-hand Pianos always on hand at prices from $50 to $200.

Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1864. 1y 3m*

Schencks's Mandrake Pills

FOR
SICK HEADACHE,
ITS SYMPTOMS, CAUSE AND CURE.

This has received its name from a constant nausea or sickness at the stomach, which attends the pain in the head. This headache is apt to be begin in the morning on waking from a deep sleep, and when some irregularity of diet has been committed on the day before, or sometimes for several days previous. At first there is a distressingly oppressive feeling in the head, which gradually merges into a severe heavy pain in the temples, frequently attended by a sense of fullness and tenderness in one eye, and extending across the forehead. There is a clammy, unpleasant taste in the mouth, an offensive breath, and the tongue covered with a yellowish white fur. The sufferer desires to be alone in a dark room. As soon as the patient feels the fullness in the head and pain in the temples, take a large dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and in an hour or two they will feel as well as ever.—This has been tried by thousands, and is always sure to cure, and instead of the sick headache coming on every week or ten days, they will not be troubled with it once in three months.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are composed of a number of roots besides Podophinin, or concentrated Mandrake, all of which tend to relax the secretions of the liver, and act more prompt than blue pills or mercury, and without leaving any dangerous effects. In a bilious person they will show themselves by the stools. They will expel worms, mucus, bile and all morbid matter from the system. In sick headache, if they are taken as directed above, (a full dose as soon as they feel the first symptoms of it,) Dr. Schenck will and has directed his agents to return the money if they do not give perfect satisfaction.

If a person has been compelled to stay out late at night, and drink too much wine, by taking a dose of pills on going to bed, next morning he will feel as though he had not drank a drop, unless he forgets to go to bed at all.

They only cost 25 cents a box.

Whoever takes them will never use any other. They are worth a dollar to a sick man for every cent they cost.

Don't forget the name—SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15, North Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

Price for Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle. $7 50 the half dozen, or two bottles of Syrup and one of Tonic, for $3 75.

Dr. Schenck will be at his office, No. 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday to see patients. He makes no charge for advice, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, he charges $3.

Mar. 20, 1865. [jn6,'64.

Do You Wish

TO preserve a good likeness of yourself, your children, or your friends? go at once to MUMPER'S GALLERY, the best place in the county to secure first class pictures.

Jan. 9, 1865.

Give Him a Call!

THE place to obtain a perfect Photograph or Ambrotype, executed in the best manner, is at MUMPER'S GALLERY, in Middle street.

Jan. 9, 1865.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

POETRY.

POP.

And there they sat, a popping corn,
John Stiles and Susan Cutter;
John Stiles as fat as any ox,
And Susan fat as butter.

And there they sat and shelled the corn,
And raked and stirred the fire,
And talked of different kinds of corn,
And hitched their chairs the nigher.

Then Susan she the popper shook,
Then John he shook the popper,
Till both their faces grew as red
As saucepans made of copper.

And then they shelled and popped and ate,
All kinds of fun a poking—
While he haw-haw'd at her remarks,
And she laughed at his joking.

And still they popped and still they ate—
John's mouth was like a hopper—
And stirred the fire, and sprinkled salt,
And shook and shook the popper.

The clock struck nine, the clock struck ten,
And still the corn kept popping—
It struck eleven, and then struck twelve,
And still no signs of stopping!

And John he ate, and Sue she thought,
The corn did pop and patter,
Till John cried out, "Me corn's a fire!
Why, Susan, what's the matter?"

Said she, "John Stiles, it's one o'clock,
You'll die of indigestion!
Am sick of all this popping corn—
Why don't you pop the question?"

MISCELLANY.

AN INVITATION TO DINNER.

It was observed that a certain covetous rich man never invited any one to dine with him.

"I'll lay a wager," said a wag, "that I will get an invitation from him."

The wager was accepted. He goes the next day to the rich man's house about the time he was to dine, and tells the servant he must speak with his master immediately, for he can save him a thousand pounds.

"Sir," said the servant to his master, "here is a man in a great hurry to speak with you; he says he can save you a thousand pounds."

Out came the master.

"What is that, sir? You can save me a thousand pounds?"

"Yes, sir, I can; but I see you are at dinner—I will go away, and call again."

"Oh pray, sir, come in and take dinner with me."

"I shall be troublesome."

"Not at all."

The invitation was accepted. As soon as dinner was over the family retired.

"Well, sir," said the man of the house, "now to your business. Pray let me know how I am to save a thousand pounds?"

"Well, sir, I hear, you have a daughter to dispose of in marriage."

"I have, sir."

"And you intend to portion her with ten thousand pounds."

"I do sir."

"Then, sir, let me have her, and I will take her with nine thousand."

The master of the house arose in a passion and kicked him out of doors.

☞ Mrs. Partington has addressed us the following appeal:

DEAR SIR: Perhaps you don't know Isaac has gone to the contented field; he was grafted last fall in one of the wings of the army, I suppose the flying artillery. I wrote to Mr. Stanton telling him not to put Isaac where he would get shot, as he wasn't used to it. I know what influenza you must have with the President, and I write this to you to get Isaac on a furlong, so he can get his mended pantaloons, for he writes me two of their "parrots" burst their breeches, and I think what an awful thing it would be if Isaac was a parrot. When Isaac used to sing, "I want to be a an angel," I did not think he would so soon be with the swamp angels down in Charleston.—He says the war will be over soon, and he will come back a Victoria. I'm sure I wish it was over now, or had'nt commenced yet.

Yours, RUTH PARTINGTON.

☞ The following, which commences a 'phable,' by the author of 'John Brown's Tract,' is romantic and affecting beyond anything we have lately seen:

'There was a phrog, onst. In fact there wuz sev'ral phrogs—but 2 my tail. There wus a phrog, onst, and he wus bro't up by his respeckted parients cording to the weigh in which a good phrog orter go. They tort him to squeak—owe! he squeked so musical—they tort him to jump, and they tort him to reflect he wuz only a tadpowl onst, and hadn't orter look down upon them as wuz nothink but tadpowls yet. The bottom of the ditch in which he resided with his parients wuz puffeckly lively; the wurrems in it wuz large, and the snaiks wuz remarkably small. What more could a phrog desire?'

☞ A certain general of the United States army supposing his favorite horse dead, ordered an Irishman to go and skin him.

'What, is silver tail dead?' asked Pat.

'What's that to you?' replied the officer. 'Do as I bid you, and ask no questions.'

Pat went about his business, and in an hour or two returned.

'Well, Pat, where have you been all this time?' asked the general.

'Skinning the horse, yer honor.'

'Does it take nearly two hours to perform such an operation?'

'No, yer honor, but then you see, it took about half an hour to catch him.'

'Catch him! fire and furies, was he alive!'

'Yes, yer honor, and you know I could not skin him alive.'

'Skin him alive! did you kill him?'

'To be sure I did. You know I must obey orders without asking questions.'

Brief, but to the Point.—An editor out West having a paper bill to pay about the first day of January, recently posted upon his office door the following puzzle:

WHAT
U. O.

That no one may lose the benefit of it, we give the explanation: "Hand over what you owe." We trust those of our patrons who are in arrears will be able to see the "pint" without further elucidation.

☞ There are two hundred and nine miles of paved streets in New York City.

☞ In China if a man is not married by twenty he is drummed out of the town.

A SINGULAR TRADITION.

Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned; and that after making them, he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap in and wash.—One obeyed, and came out of the water purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, had become muddled, and when he bathed he came up copper-colored; the third did not leap in until the water became black with mud, and he came out with its own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in color, he gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper-colored man then chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened the first was found to contain rifles, hoes and all the implements of labor; the second unwrapped hunting, fishing and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens and paper, the engines of the mind—the means of mutual, mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

A TENDER EPISTLE.

The following letter was the cause of much amusement, on being read during the trial of a recent breach of promise of marriage case:

My deer sweetest Ducky—I am so happy to hear from you so often—it affords me sich grate plesher. You was always so deer to me I hope you will sune be deerer. You know I never hinted nothing about marriage and never meen to—take your own time for that. I shall always remember the old sayin, procrastination is the theef of time, but mam sez nothin shud be did in a hurry but ketchen flees. The fondest wish of my heart is that we may sune become one. Did you ever reed Franklin's Extract—his remarks concernin marriage is deliteful. Our hearts, he sez, ought to assemble one another in every respect; they ought to be hetergenius so that our union may be mixed as well as uniting—not like oil and water but tee and sugar. Truly I can feel for the immortal Watts when he says,

The rows is red the violets blue
Shugars sweet and so are you.

Mother sez matrimony is better to think of than the reality. I remain till death or marriage your own sweet candy

MARY ANN.

N. B.—I had a kussin married last month who ses there ain't no true enjoyment but in the married state.

Your swetis dove, MARY ANY.

P. S.—I hope you will let me know what you mean to do as there is four or five other fellers after me hot foot, and I shall be quite oneasy till I hear.

Your lover swete, MARY ANN.

A DARKEY'S IDEA OF WOMEN.

Dey may rail against wimmin as much as dey like, dey can't set me up against dem. I hab always in my life found dem fust in lub—fust in quarrel—fust in dance—de fust in de ice cream saloon—and de fust, best, and last in de sick room. What would we poor debbles do without dem? Let us be born as little, as ugly, and as helpless as you please, and a woman's arms are open to receib us. She it am who gibs us de fust dose of castor oil and puts close upon our helpless naked limbs, and cubbers up our foots and toses in long flannel petticoats, and it am she who as we grow up, fills our dinner baskets with apples as we starts to skool, and licks us when we tears our trousers.

General Grant a "Green 'Un."—The latest personal anecdote of Gen. Grant is told of a recent journey of his in a railroad train, where he displayed, as usual, none of the insignia of his rank. A youthful book pedlar traversed the cars, crying "Life of General Grant." A mischievous aid pointed to the General's seat, suggesting to the boy "that man might like a copy." Gen. Grant turned over the pages of the book, and casually asked, "Who is this all about?" The boy, giving him a look of indignation and disgust, replied, "You must be a darned greeny not to know Gen. Grant." After this volley the Lieutenant General of course surrendered, and bought his biography.

☞ Two years ago (writes a correspondent) at the Spring term of the District Court, at Topeka, Kansas, Judge Rush Elmore presiding, a witness was called upon the stand. After being sworn the counsel for the defence said to the witness—a tall, green specimen, and somewhat embarrassed—

"Now, sir, stand up and tell your story like a preacher."

"No, sir!" roared the Judge, "none of that; I want you to tell the truth!"

Just imagine the sheriff, deputies and bailiffs trying to keep "order" and "silence."

Blown Out.—It is said that no less than six or eight furnace "stacks" have been "blown out" at the different furnaces between Mauch Chunk and Easton; the managers no doubt being fearful, since the late decline in gold, that iron would decline to such an extent that it would be unprofitable to manufacture it.

☞ It is now asserted by scientific explorers that the "slime" or bitumen which the builders of Babel used for mortar is the same thing as our modern petroleum, after its volatile parts had been discharged by evaporation. Layard makes mention of the famous springs of Is, whence the builders of Nineveh and Babylon obtained large quantities of their bitumen. Those springs were flowing three thousand years B. C., and are flowing to-day.

One More Rebel.—In the speech at Washington on Monday week, Ben. Butler said: "In the future the danger to our liberties can come only from the ambition of those in the army, who may conspire against the life of the nation." Does Ben Butler refer to himself? He is the only officer in our army guilty of insubordination; and had he belonged to any other army, he would have been court martialed and discharged for his mutinous harangue at Lowell.

☞ "You quarrel with your wife, my friend, and why? do you not think and wish alike?"

"God knows we do!" said poor Caudle; "each of us wants to be master."

REPULSE OF A CAVALRY CHARGE.

The correspondent of the New York *World* furnishes the following graphic description of an attempt of a rebel regiment to resist a cavalry attack at the battle of Five Forks:

A colonel with a shattered regiment came down upon us in a charge. The bayonets were fixed; the men came on with a yell; their gray uniforms seemed black amidst the smoke; their preserved colors torn by grape and ball, waved yet defiantly; twice they halted and poured in volleys, but came on again like a surge from the fog, depleted but determined, yet in the hot faces of the carbineers they read a purpose as resolute but more calm; and while they passed along, swept all the while by scathing volleys, a group of horsemen took them in flank.

It was an awful instant; the horses recoiled; the charging column trembled like a single thing, but at once the rebels, with rare organization, fell into a *hollow square*; and with solid sheet of steel defied our centaurs. The horsemen rode round them in vain; no charge could break the shining squares, until our dismounted carbineers poured in their volleys afresh, making gaps in their spent ranks, and then on their wavering line the cavalry thundered down. The rebels could stand no more; they reeled and swayed and fell back broken and beaten. And on the ground their colonel lay, sealing his devotion with his life.

A Change of Opinion Concerning the Negro.—A letter from Nashville to the Ogdensburg *Advance* gives us an insight into the experience of an Abolition editor, turned cotton speculator:

A few days ago Mr. Thomas, for many years the editor of the New Haven *Journal and Courier*, and with whom I have been many times oyster fishing at Fair Haven, called to see me. He is here in the cotton trade, i. e. he would be if he could. He has leased a confiscated plantation up the river thirty miles and is going to farm it. Think for a moment of one of these "pizen" Abolition editors running a plantation in Tennessee! But he's from Connecticut. There are about six hundred healthy and hardy wenches now in the city, who receive rations from the Government, and sleeping in quarters provided for them by the United States authorities. Persons who work confiscated plantations hire these persons of the Government, paying them about seven dollars a month, boarding them, and guaranteeing medical attendance in case of sickness. Thomas hired thirty of these people a few days ago, who were enjoying a state of "freedom," and took them up to his "farm." Last evening I met him and asked him about his niggers. His answer was, "O d—n 'em, they all ran away the second night. They won't work. They have got an idea that freedom means eating Government rations and lying on the sunny side of a barn all day. I wouldn't give a condemned Government horse for a State full of them. The children may in time become valuable to the country, but the present growth is too lazy to work and too mean to die."

A Salutary Thought.—When I was a young man there lived in our neighborhood a farmer, who was usually reported to be a very liberal man, and uncommonly upright in his dealings. When he had any of the products of his farm to dispose of, he made it an invariable rule to make good measure, rather more than would be required of him. One of his friends observing him frequently doing so questioned him as to why he did it. he told him he gave too much, and said it would be to his disadvantage. Now, dear reader, mark the answer of this good man: "God has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when I am gone I cannot return to rectify mistakes." Think of this: There is but one journey through life.

A Buckeye Story.—The Columbus (Ohio) Journal tells a queer story about a married couple in that place. The husband is a tyrant. One evening during a recent severe storm, his wife was visiting a neighbor, and when she applied for admission on her return, her husband pretended not to know her. She threatened to jump into the well if he did not open the door. Having no idea she would do so, he obstinately refused to recognize her; so she took a log and plunged it into the well, and simultaneously with the splash it made she placed herself by the side of the door; and as soon as her husband darted out in his night clothes she darted in, locked the door, and declared that she did not know him! She froze him till he was penitent, and then let him in.

Freedmen's National Bank.—Several days ago a dozen colored men from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and elsewhere, met by invitation at the room of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, to initiate measures for establishing a Freedman's National Bank, to be located in New York. One of the colored men is reputed to be worth $150,000, which he has invested in government securities. There was wealth enough among them to subscribe to a capital of $300,000. Application was accordingly made to the Comptroller of the Currency for the proper authorization to establish such a bank. This request will be granted, provided that the State Banks converting themselves into National Banks, which have a preference, shall not absorb the limit of the aggregate capital prescribed by Congress. A final decision will be given after the 1st of July next on the application for a Freedman's Bank.

☞ Fanny Elsler, the famous danseuse, who some twenty-five years ago turned the heads of our citizens as she turned her heels at the Walnut Street Theatre, "still lives," and was present lately at the "Concordia Ball," in Vienna, in January, which was attended by all the gentlemen of aristocracy and bureaucracy, and the *elite* of artists. Mme. Fanny Elssler appeared in a white satin dress and train, literally covered with diamonds, rubies and emeralds.

☞ Raw cotton sold last week in New York at 37½ cents per pound, and went off very slowly at that price. Not many months ago it sold for almost $2 per pound. There is not much show for an advance in cotton goods at present. It is supposed by some that there is a much larger amount of cotton in the rebel States than has been supposed, which, if true, will have a tendency to still lower the price of goods of this character.

☞ There is this difference between happiness and wisdom; he that thinks himself the happiest man really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest, is generally the greatest fool.

NEW ORLEANS.

A conversation with a gentleman who recently re-visited New Orleans has given us a more perfect conception of the peculiar advantages of running a government upon "high moral ideas" than we ever had before. There are half-a-dozen species of authorities there, all of them competent to imprison and confiscate, none able to release or restore. The friends of the last ruler are engaged in opposing those of the former, and the surest passport to the favor of the former is, enmity to the latter. Slavery is believed by all to be dead, and the negro race to be fast following the Indian race to the tomb. As it seems to be the mania of those in charge of the negro to make amends for his former inferiority to the white man by a superiority which shall balance the account, the black is beginning to believe that the paradise of all pay and no work is dawning upon him. No one finds any profit in working captured plantations; in fact, no man with the old American horror of being meddled with by officials would hire a black man at all. As for any Union sentiment, there is about as much as there is of Russian sentiment in Poland.

The Northern men who go down there to make money out of the remnants of Southern property are looked upon as a man would be here who stole a ring from a corpse. The presence of a large army makes, of course, a great deal of business, but outside of that there is little doing.—Starvation or perjury, hypocrisy or deportation are the alternatives presented to the inhabitants. Estimates vary of the number of negroes buried in New Orleans within the last two years, from sixty to two hundred thousand. This picture must delight any man with "high moral ideas."—*Exchange.*

Loyalty—What is It?—Hon. Thomas Drummond, of Chicago, Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, a Republican of standing and influence, who voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, in his testimony before the Military Commission at Cincinnati, gave the following definition of loyalty:

I understand loyalty to consist in obedience to the government and the law, and can only repeat what I said before, that if a man is convinced in his own mind that by war this country can never be united—if it is his honest conviction—he may be in favor of peace, and yet be a loyal man. If he was satisfied that the continuance of the war would only add to the expenditure of treasure and blood, and be of no benefit to the country, he certainly would be an advocate for peace, and still be a loyal man. So it may be, I apprehend, in the case of the rebellion, that, if a man is satisfied in his own mind that this country cannot be reunited by war,—and perhaps there is no man who has not, at some time during the past four years, had doubts forced upon his mind,—he may be in favor of peace and yet be loyal."

The Disruption of the Republican Party.—The Rochester Daily *Union* says: The war between the Weed and anti-Weed factions at Albany waxes warm, and on the adjournment of the Legislature there will begin in every part of the State a most bitter strife for ascendency in the State Convention to meet in a few months hence. An Albany correspondent of one of the New York journals writes:

Should the radicals triumph in the next Republican State Convention, a bolt will follow. Should the Weed men prove victorious, a rupture is also inevitable. Even the Knickerbocker, Mr. Weed's only remaining organ in the Capital, declares that there are no more issues for the Republican party, but that its object has been accomplished. It bints at reconstruction, etc., which means that a general union between conservative men is desirable, that the radical element may be overthrown.

A Fair Promise.—When Mr. McCullough was inducted into office he was welcomed by the employees of the Treasury Department. In his reply he said, among other things:

"My chief aim will of course be to provide means to discharge the claims upon the Treasury at the earliest day practicable, and to institute measures to bring the business of the country gradually back to the specie basis, a departure from which, although for the time being a necessity, is no less damaging and demoralizing to the people, than expensive to the Government. But while these will be the main objects with me, I shall not be unmindful of the importance of having the current business of the Department conducted with fidelity and despatch. In all this you will give me efficient aid."

The country wants him to keep his word.

Hardly Willing to Trust God.—We heard a *Parson* pray, a short time since, "O Lord, send us peace; send us an early peace! But, O Lord, let it be *an honorable* peace." With such emphatic instructions, we presume the Lord will know what he must do. If the peace that does come should not happen to meet the views of the Parson, what then? Such prayers are altogether after the pattern of the radical school. "O Lord, my will, but not Thine be done."

A Showman in Congress.—P. T. Barnum, the great showman, has got into new business. He is to show himself as a member of Congress, representing the interests of Bridgeport, Connecticut. He will find, we fear, that the political show-shop will be a huckleberry above a persimmon.

☞ Death is the liberator of him whom freedom cannot release; the physician of him whom medicine cannot cure; and the comforter of him whom time cannot console.

☞ A letter from a rebel soldier to the "beloved of his soul," said to have been intercepted, contains some touching paragraphs. He says: "My quarters in camp are passable, but the quarters in my pocket are not. Last night I had a mudpuddle for my pillow, and covered myself with a sheet of water. I long for more whiskey barrels and less gun barrels; more biscuits and less bullets."

☞ A passenger having hired a boat to take him across a rather rough stream, asked the Irish boatman if anybody was ever lost there.

"Niver," replied Pat, "me brother was drowned here last week, but we found him agin the next day."

THE WAR OVER, WHAT THEN?

The effect, upon parties, of the end of the war is beginning to be much discussed. The Abolitionists cannot but feel that, with the end of the war, must come a terrible shock to their power as a party. They know that it must at once cut off from them hundreds of thousands whose pecuniary interests alone, led them to sustain an administration that was profitable, and who, contracts being unattainable, and the myriads of forms which executive patronage can assume only in time of war being no longer available, will abandon the party to which they have for four years been giving a purchased and heartless support.—The war has given, to the party now dominant, engines all powerful for the crushing of its political opponents. These engines will be no longer available, or even have existence, when the strife shall cease. The Abolitionists, while the war lasted, could absolutely control the ballot boxes. They could call to their aid the influence of military officers upon Democratic soldiers in the field, compelling the latter, whose comfort, and even whose lives were at the mercy of their superiors in military rank, to suppress their own sentiments, or even to assume the political notions of those superiors—which superiors were controlled in turn by their dependence upon an Abolition administration for military promotion. This element of strength will be destroyed by the return of peace. The vast army of political spies, *mouchards*, government detectives, provost marshals, deputy provost marshals, deputy-deputies, commissioners of drafts, enrolling officers, recruiting officers, examining surgeons, inspectors of horses, inspectors of mules, inspectors of every conceivable thing used in the army, agents to buy and agents to sell, fellows between the two latter in complicity with both and making "good things" out of their jobs, the swarms of officials connected with the machinery by which trade was regulated between "loyal," insurgent and semi-insurgent communities, confiscation agents, additional turnkeys to the densely populated bastiles, petty lords of military hospitals all over the land, dilapidated preachers of easy virtue who had calls to "support the government," not particularly by preaching or praying, but by pocketing with commendable regularity the salaries of chaplaincies—all these, and thousands upon thousands of others not enumerated, could be relied upon always to labor diligently for the success of the party from whom they had their daily bread, well buttered. All that is over now—if the war be really ended.

Just so soon as the Abolition party shall be stripped of the power to bribe, to intimidate, to force acquiescence in their monstrous wrongs, will come their doom; and when they shall be obliged, unsustained by the agencies of which we have spoken, to confront the disenthralled people at the polls, God pity them!

Democrats might well rejoice to witness the close of the war. Bonfires, illuminations, bell ringings, the loud booming of artillery, would but inadequately express their joy at the prospect of restored vitality to THE WILL OF THE GOVERNED.—*Aye.*

GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

We have failed to find in our Abolition contemporaries even a moderate amount of commendation of the captor of Richmond and of the great rebel chief and his army. We have been witness to more adulation of far inferior men for comparatively trifling services, from such sources. Why it is the victories of Grant—rebellion-ending and peace-promoting, as they are conceded to be—should fail to touch a responsive chord in the Abolition heart and insure for that hero the prayers and praise to which he is so eminently entitled, along with his heroic army, is to us almost a mystery.

Is it that Gen. Grant is too eminently practical—too much the soldier and nothing as a politician? Is he not in harmony with the dogma that anti-slavery should be made paramount to Union? Is it feared that he is so deeply imbedded in the affections of his soldiers, and so endeared to the people, by bringing peace again within view, that he may, in the future, be placed at the head of the Government as its Chief Executive? Something must be wrong, or the organs of Abolitionism would not now fail to award to Gen. Grant the heartfelt praise and devotion to which he is entitled. Posterity, if not the reigning party, will at least award to Ulysses S. Grant that position in the list of heroes to which he has carved his way through blood and sacrifices by the most important achievements of the greatest, grandest, and most devoted army that has ever been marshaled on the American continent. The Nation will not be true to itself if Grant and his veterans are not honored as is their due, and as becomes the Great Republic.—*Patriot & Union.*

AN INCIDENT OF CAMP.

An army correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* relates the following:

"It is a singular but significant fact that there is no animosity of feeling between the privates of the two armies. They are sometimes caught enjoying their own little private truces and armistices on the picket lines. On such occasions they exchange papers, talk politics, make coffee, trade coffee for tobacco, &c., in the most amicable manner. A most amusing occurrence happened on one portion of our line. The sharpshooters on both sides had got miffed about something, and had been shooting at each other all the morning. One fellow finally rose up from behind his shelter, making some kind of a Free Mason sign, and shouts out, "Halloo, Reb! We are getting hungry; suppose we stop awhile and take dinner?" Reb answers, "Well, Yank, say we do, will you agree?" The word was passed along the lines, and all the parties made their coffee, the Rebs drinking sham and the Yanks real coffee. When they were through Yank says, "Are you ready over there?" "Yes." "Well, then, the truce is up, and we will go at it again."—And at it they went again.

The correspondent adds that "these incidents are cited simply to show how much easier it is for soldiers to come to an understanding than it is for politicians." Exactly.

☞ Widow Grizzle's husband lately died of cholera. In the midst of the most acute bodily pain, after the hand of death had touched him, and while writhing in agony, his gentle wife said to him:

"Well, Mr. Grizzle, you needn't kick about so and wear all the sheets out, if you are dying.

☞ "Call that a kind man," said one gentleman to another, speaking of an absent acquaintance, "a man who is always away from his family, and never sends them a farthing—call that kindness!"

"Oh certainly—unremitting kindness," chuckled his English friend.

☞ A school marm in England has adopted a new and novel mode of punishment. If the boys disobey the rules she stands them upon their heads and pours cold water into their trowsers legs.

☞ "I suppose," said the quack, "you think me a fool?" "Yes," said the patient, "but I did not think you could ascertain my thoughts by feeling my pulse."

☞ Life is a constant struggle for riches, which we must soon leave behind. They seem given to us as the nurse gives a plaything to a child, to amuse it until it falls asleep.

☞ Wendell Phillips, in his lecture at Brooklyn, eulogized General Sherman as the Prince of Democrats and the noblest of our Generals.

☞ General Beauregard's real estate in New Orleans was sold at auction a few days ago under a mandate of the United States Court.

☞ A boy 10 years old was shot dead at Trenton on Wednesday, by a soldier named Hill. The latter was intoxicated at the time.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1865.

FUNERAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON.

IMMENSE CORTEGE.

The funeral of the late President took place in Washington on Wednesday. The ceremonies were of the most mournful and impressive character; and upon no other occasion were higher honors paid to the dead.

The corpse lay in state in the East Room, in a splendid coffin. At 11 o'clock the guests began to arrive, a body of about sixty clergymen from all parts of the country being the first to enter—then came Heads of Government Bureaus, Governors of States, prominent officers of the Army and Navy, the Diplomatic Corps, and many others.—At 12 o'clock President Johnson, with the Cabinet, excepting Secretary Seward, arrived.

The religious ceremonies then commenced. Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Episcopal Church, read a portion of the Scriptures; Bishop Simpson, Methodist Episcopal, made the Opening Prayer; Rev. Dr. Gurley, Presbyterian, preached the Sermon; and Rev. Dr. Gray, Baptist, closed the services with Prayer—immediately after which the corpse was removed to the hearse, and at 2 o'clock the procession was formed.

First in order was a detachment of colored troops; then followed white regiments of infantry and bodies of artillery and cavalry; navy, marine and army officers on foot; the pall bearers in carriages next; the hearse drawn by six white horses, and the coffin prominent to every beholder.—The floor on which it rested was strewn with evergreens, and the coffin covered with white flowers;

Then followed the President and Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, members of Congress, Governors of States, fire companies, civic associations, the clerks of the various departments, and others, all in order of procession, together with many public and private carriages, all closing up with a large number of colored men. It was the largest funeral procession that ever took place in Washington, one hour and a half being occupied in passing a given point. It was in the highest degree imposing, and many thousands of hearts throbbed in unison with the solemn dirges, as the procession moved slowly upon its way.

Arriving at the Capitol, the coffin was borne to the centre of the rotunda. President Johnson stood at the foot of the coffin, surrounded by a throng of Senators and high military officers, and a small number of Illinoisans as chief mourners.

The entire company filled but a small portion of the space. Dr. Gurley, standing at the head of the coffin, uttered a few brief and most impressive remarks, chiefly in solemn words of Scripture, consigning the dead ashes, once animated by the soul of Abraham Lincoln, to its original dust.

Mrs. Lincoln was too ill to be present at the funeral. It is said that she did not see her husband's corpse after the morning of his death.

☞The remains of President Lincoln left Washington for Springfield on Friday morning, and were received at Baltimore with imposing honors—an immense procession, &c. On Friday evening they reached Harrisburg, where the highest honors were also bestowed. On Saturday evening they arrived at Philadelphia, where they were to remain in state, in Independence Hall, until 4 o'clock this morning, and then be conveyed to New York—from which the route will be through Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago to Springfield—reaching the latter during the early part of next week.

Mr. Seward's Condition.—All the accounts from Washington represent Mr. Seward's condition as favorable to his recovery, and even his son's symptoms are more hopeful. The physicians say that the wounds inflicted upon the Secretary down the side of the face have greatly reduced the inflammation and the patient's suffering caused by the fractured bones from his previous injury.—They also express the opinion that the simple contrivance of adjusting his jaws in strong wires, which had just been applied, undoubtedly prevented the assassin's blade from severing the artery. Gashes were left on the surface of these wires where the edge of the dagger had struck them.

Singular Coincidences.—It is curious that the third instance of the succession of a Vice President to the vacant chair of the President is marked, as were the two former instances, by the fact that the vacancy occurs in the early part of the term of office. President Harrison was inaugurated March 4, 1841, and died April 4 of the same year, one month after his inauguration.—President Taylor was inaugurated eight years later, March 4, 1849, and died July 9, of the next year, about 16 months after entering upon office. President Lincoln was inaugurated for the second term on March 4, 1865, and was killed April 14, less than two months after the commencement of the term of office.

☞At a meeting of the Democratic Association of the city of Washington, Charles Mason, Esq., president, resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging their efforts to bring to condign punishment the authors of the late atrocious crimes. Messrs. T. B. Florence, Dr. Charles Allen, F. A. Aikin, Wm. Flinn, F. A. Crampitt and W. J. Miller, severally addressed the Association, denouncing in appropriate terms the late shocking tragedy.

☞The Governors of Indiana, Kentucky, New York and New Jersey, have issued proclamations on the subject of the President's decease.

☞Alzerott has been arrested in Md.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln shocked and appalled the people throughout the entire land.—As evidence of the general feeling, we reproduce comments from the leading journals of New York and Philadelphia, published on Tuesday.

The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, a commercial organ, says:

All the land mourns together. The black drapery which hangs along our streets, the draped flags at half mast, the silent, downcast look on every countenance, these are no formal demonstrations; but express a deep grief in all hearts. There is no distinction of politics among the mourners over this coffin. There is one widespread voice of sorrow from all hearts, one universal sense of the overwhelming calamity.

But the hour of grief must not be an hour of weakness. The dead cannot speak to us; but if they could, out of all the graves of all the patriot dead we should hear voices bidding us now to be calm and faithful. The nation lives. The Union is visible, strong, compact, victorious over rebellion, and it is for us to sustain it now. Let us remember our duties. Mr. Lincoln is dead—the President lives. * * *

We will bury our dead with honors and with tears, and then turn our faces to the future, and asking God's help, submissive to His will we will press steadily forward to the establishment of law, the restoration of order, the preservation of the Union, the perpetuation of peace. Let us build up the Union, as the noblest monument to all our mighty dead.

The New York *Tribune*, Republican, says:

The future of our country—so bright to our apprehension one little week ago—has been suddenly overcast by a cloud of exceeding blackness. Had Lincoln but lived, we are confident that no Confederate flag would have been flying in this country thirty days hence. Now, we cannot read the future with any certainty, but only trust that behind the cloud are all the stars of Heaven.

The New York *World*, Democratic, says: "Whatever a wise and unsearchable Providence may bring out of this appalling visitation, we can, as yet, see nothing in it but calamity;" and then continues:

The brief address made by the new President on taking the oath of office, does not contain any declaration of policy on the question which occupied his lamented predecessor during the last days of his life.—Mr. Johnson has always been known as a man of marked and decided opinions; but in view of the great responsibilities now laid upon him, he practices a wise reticence in reserving, and perhaps revising, the opinions he may have formed on questions that have but so lately assumed a practical shape. We await his course with hope, not unmingled with solicitude; for in such a terrible conjuncture as the present, nobody can calculate the consequences of a false step or a wrong committal. His retaining the advisers of the late President is a favorable and promising indication; and it is greatly to be hoped that, on mature reflection, and consultation with wise counsellors, he will see it to be his duty to pursue the healing policy on which his deceased predecessor had entered. It is our fervent wish that the new President may reap the fruits of our late magnificent victories in a tranquil and prosperous administration, over a united and approving people. His Democratic antecedents, the unfaltering attachment he avows to the same principles of free government he has always advocated, and the faith he expresses in their final and permanent triumph, are auguries which we accept with favor. We trust the day is near when his expectations will be realized.

"If now time's whiter series be begun,
Which in soft centuries shall smoothly run,
These clouds that overcast your morn shall fly,
Dispelled to farthest corners of the sky,
Our nation, with united interest blest,
No longer torn by broils, shall sink to rest:
At home, the hateful names of sections cease,
And factious souls be wearied into peace."

The New York *Times*, Republican, says:

In President Johnson the country has a man of courage, of sound judgment and of a patriotism which has stood the test of the most terrible trials. His sympathies are with the people, and all his actions will be for their good. He will respond to their sentiments and will execute their will.—Nor will he be unmindful of the fact that the general line of policy which Abraham Lincoln was carrying out, when arrested by the murderer's blow, commanded the hearty and universal approbation of the great mass of the American people. No man ever came suddenly to power with a plainer path before him than that which lies before the new President. And no one need fear for a moment that the rebellion is to gain anything by the death of President Lincoln or by the accession to power of Andrew Johnson as his successor.

The Philadelphia *Age*, Democratic, says:

In such an emergency, it is the solemn duty of every good citizen to be as calm as possible. This is a moment for the exercise of true patriotism and fortitude.—When perils surround the ship, that vessel is safest which holds upon its deck a crew free from panic and passion. We believe that the same Providence that watched over us in the past, will protect us in the future. We believe that under His guiding care, THE REPUBLIC will emerge from its present gloom, and grappling triumphantly with all its foes, will live in glory and grandeur "until the latest syllable of recorded time." The men of all parties and shades of opinion must now sternly unite in upholding the arm of the new President in the performance of all his constitutional functions, and aid him, with every patriotic impulse, in the difficult path he is called upon to tread. God give him strength and wisdom to meet the crisis.

☞The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, we are glad to see, expresses the following opinion as to the duty of the American people at this sad hour:

LET US BE MEN.

We all feel that

"Confusion now hath made his masterpiece!
Most sacrilegious murder hath broke open
The Lord's anointed temple and stole thence
The life of the building."

But while we mourn for the illustrious dead, and feel all that men should feel of detestation for the most wicked and dastardly crime on record, let us remember that we owe a solemn duty to the nation. It may be urged that it is difficult to be

"Wise, amazed, temperate and furious,
Loyal and neutral in a moment."

But we must act with wisdom as well as with feeling. There must be no looking for victims to satisfy the honest indignation of the people; there must be no mobbing, no rioting, in short, no ANARCHY. *The law must reign supreme*, or in this great crisis chaos will overwhelm us, and our maddened feelings bring upon us the national wreck and ruin which traitor arms have failed to accomplish. If the great crime that has horrified the nation was the result of a deliberately laid plot; this very result was doubtless part of the plans of the conspirators, and we can only foil this portion of the wicked scheme by acting like sensible and forbearing citizens, as well as like indignant and horrowing men. Let us have good order in the loyal and patriotic North and let our blows fall where they are merited.

☞On Tuesday the rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, through their sergeants of divisions, passed resolutions, representing the voice of 22,000 rebel prisoners, expressing their abhorrence of the assassination of the late President and their warm sympathy with the distressed family. The resolutions were to be sent to the War Department through General Barnes, the commandant at Point Lookout.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TRAGEDY.

[From Wednesday's Washington Star.]

Highly Important Arrest---Capture of One of the Conspirators.

Suspicions having been directed towards a house occupied by members of the Surratt family, on H street, near 6th, Major Smith, of Gen. Augur's staff, accompanied by a captain and a gentleman connected with the War Department, named Morgan, last night visited the premises, and placing the lady inmates in arrest, proceeded to the examination of the house and papers found in it. While doing so, a rap was heard at the door, which was opened by Mr. Morgan, revealing a medium sized man, dressed in a gray coat and vest, black cloth pantaloons, and fine boots. Upon discovering the officers, he manifested considerable surprise, and remarked that he had got in the wrong house. In reply to the questions of Major Smith he gave contradictory answers, some of which were quite absurd.—The reason he assigned for calling on Mrs. Surratt was that he had been engaged to dig a gutter for her to-day, and called that night to learn where it was to be placed, as he should commence work in the morning before Mrs. Surart would have arisen.

The man had a pick with him, and claimed to earn a living by its use; but the delicate appearance of his hands, and his inconsistent statement, convinced the officers that he had some connection with the attempt to assassinate Mr. Seward, and he was at once taken to General Augur's headquarters.

Upon reaching headquartes he was placed in the midst of a group of persons, while an officer was dispatched to the residence of Secretary Seward, for the servants and attendants who saw the assailant of the Secretary.

Upon the return of the officer the gas was turned down, and as the servants entered the room the gas was suddenly let on with a full blaze. The boy instantly pointed out the man in the group as the one who entered the Secretary's house. The servant at the same time betrayed visible excitement, showing the deep impression made upon him by the sight of the criminal. The demeanor of the prisoner at once changed, his defiant manner giving place to manifestations of fear, and his countenance assuming a deathly pallor.

After some other investigation, there remaining little doubt as to the identity of the man, he was placed in safe keeping, within iron walls. The prisoner is variously known as Paine, alias Thomas, alias several other names.

In another article the Star remarks:

The servant had no knowledge of the arrest of the prisoner, but upon entering the room in which the prisoner and a number of persons were, instantly exclaimed, "Why, here is the man that cut Mr. Seward."

PAINE, ALIAS THOMAS, ALIAS THE "FRENCH LADY."

In a later edition the Star says:

There is reason to believe that the person arrested last night at the house on H street as the party who attempted to take the life of the Secretary of State is no other than the Thomas desperado, the "French lady," who, it will be remembered, captured the steamer St. Nicholas, in 1861, and who was subsequently apprehended, tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, from which he got out by some means.

Young Surratt, who has been in the city up to the time of the assassination, has, it is believed, fled to Canada.

Later.—The evidence against Paine is now conclusive beyond a doubt. He was this afternoon confronted by Major Seward, Miss Fanny Seward, the nurse, who was so severely wounded, and another colored servant, who saw him, and they all recognize him as the assassin. His clothing has been taken off, and is undergoing examination. It will be remembered that the villain left a slouch hat behind at Mr. Seward's on Friday night, which explains the precise cap he wore.

Other evidence makes it probable that he is one of the St. Albans raiders. We hear the supposition is, that finding himself unable to get out of the picket line, he had returned to Suratt's house for succor.

REWARD OFFERED FOR THE ASSASSINS.

OFFICIAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—*Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:*—The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large. Fifty thousand dollars reward will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by the municipal authorities or State Executives. Twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of G. A. Atzerott, sometimes called Port Tobacco, one of Booth's accomplices. Twenty-five thousand dollars reward will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices. Liberal rewards will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above named criminals or their accomplices. All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President, and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a Military Commission and the punishment of death. Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderer. All good citizens are expected to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

E. M. STANTON.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

THE CEREMONY OF INAUGURATION—HIS INSTALLATION SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—At an early hour this morning the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, sent an official communication to the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President, that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Chief Magistrate, his inauguration should take place as soon as possible, and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be performed.

Mr. Johnson immediately replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House, as soon as arrangements could be perfected.

Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact, and repaired to the appointed place in company with Secretary McCulloch, of the Treasury Department, Attorney General Speed, F. P. Blair, Sr., Hon. M. Blair, Senators Foot of Vermont, Ramsay of Minnesota, Yates of Illinois, Stewart of Nevada, Hale of New Hampshire, and General Farnsworth of Illinois.

At 11 o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, in his usual solemn and impressive manner.

Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibility so suddenly devolved upon him, and made a brief speech, in which he said:

"The duties of the office are mine; I will perform them. The consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I shall lean upon you.—I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming."

☞W. H. R. Kelly has been appointed Postmaster at Frederick city, Md., vice Dr. Janks, resigned.

☞The Nashville papers announce the death of Andrew Jackson, Jr., the adopted son of General Jackson.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

On Tuesday last a delegation of citizens of Illinois paid their respects to President Johnson. Gov. Oglesby presented them, and made a brief speech, to which the new President responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I have listened with profound attention to the kind words you have addressed to me. The visit of this large delegation to speak to me through you, sir, these words of encouragement, I had not anticipated. In the midst of the saddening circumstances which surround us and the immense responsibility thrown upon me, an expression of the confidence of individuals, and still more, of an influential body like that before me, representing a great commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily burthened mind. I am at a loss for words to respond. In an hour like this of deepest sorrow, were it possible to embody in words the feelings of my bosom, I could not command my lips to utter them. Perhaps the best reply I could make, and the one most readily appropriate to your kind assurance of confidence, would be to receive them in silence.

The throbbings of my heart since the sad catastrophe which has appalled the country, cannot be reduced to words, and oppressed as I am by the new and great responsibility which has devolved upon me, saddened with grief, I can with difficulty respond to you at all. But I cannot permit such expressions of the confidence reposed in me by the people to pass without acknowledgment. To an individual like myself, who has never claimed much, but who has, it is true, received from a generous people many marks of trust and honor for a long time, an occasion like this, and a manifestation of public feeling so well-timed, and peculiarly acceptable—sprung from the people myself, every pulse, as one with the popular heart, finds an immediate answer in my own. By many men in public life such occasions are often considered merely formal. To me they are real—your words of countenance and encouragement sink deep in my heart, and were I even a coward I could but gather from them strength to carry out my convictions of right.

Thus feeling, I shall enter upon the discharge of my great duty, firmly and steadfastly, if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds; need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine this great affliction?

In what I say on this occasion I shall indulge in no petty spirit of anger—no feeling of revenge. But we have beheld a notable event in the history of mankind. In the midst of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey law and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our Chief Magistrate, the beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated, and when we trace this crime to its cause, when we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astounded at this most barbarous, most diabolical assassination.

Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honored and respected, the beloved and the hope of the people, springs not alone from a solitary individual of ever so desperate wickedness. We can trace its courses through successive steps, without my enumerating them here, back to the source which is the spring of all our woes.

No one can say that if the perpetrator of this fiendish act be arrested he should not undergo the extremist penalty the law knows for crime. None will say that mercy should interpose.—But is he alone guilty? Here, gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say, every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instructions. The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that *treason is a crime and must be punished.*

That the Government will not always bear with its enemies. That it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crime we there find arson laid down as a crime with its appropriate penalty. We there find theft and robbery and murder given as crimes, and there, too, we find the last and highest of crimes—treason. With other and inferior offenses our people are familiar, but in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. I make this allusion not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with sound public morals. Let it be engraven upon every heart that treason is crime and traitors should suffer its penalty.

While we are appalled and overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow, I care not what weapons, to attempt the life of the State with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of the assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated?

I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they arise. Regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people, in this, as in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbor bitter or revengeful feelings towards any. In general terms, I would say that public morals should be established upon the sure and infallable principles of justice.

When the question of exercising mercy comes before me, it will be considered calmly and judicially, remembering that I am the Executive of the nation. I know that men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State. In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt left that this high prerogative is not used to relieve a few at the expense of many. Be assured I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people.

In regard to my future course, I will now make no professions—no pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs, and to the history of my past public acts, which is familiar to you, I refer for those principles which have governed me heretofore and will guide me hereafter. In general, I will say that I have long labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind.—My opinion as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished; and constituted as I am, it is now too late in life to change them. I believe that the government was made for man, not man for government.

This struggle of the people against the most gigantic rebellion that the world ever saw has demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their government is the strongest national defense human wisdom can devise. So long as each man feels that the interests of the government are his interests; so long as the public heart turns in the right direction and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our government and love liberty, our constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. If the time ever comes when the people shall fail it, the government will fall and we shall cease to be one of the nations of the earth.

After having preserved our form of free government, and shown its power to maintain its existence through the vicissitudes of nearly a century, it may be that it was necessary for us to pass through this last ordeal of intestine strife to prove that this government will ever stand able to defend itself against all foes, and punish treason.

In the dealings of an inscrutable Providence, and by the operations of the Constitution, I have been thrown unexpectedly into this position. My past life, and especially my course during the present unholy rebellion, is before you. I have no principle to retract. I defy any one to point to any of my public acts at variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life.

I have no professions to offer. Professions and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise. Had any man gifted with prescience, four years ago uttered and written down in advance the events of the period, the story would have seemed more marvelous than anything in the Arabian Nights.—I shall not attempt to anticipate the future.—As events occur, and it becomes necessary for me to act, I shall dispose of each as it arises, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written, paragraph by paragraph, in the light of events as they transpire.

THE WAR NEWS.

CAPTURE OF MOBILE!

On April 9th, the Federal troops captured Spanish Fort, on the eastern side of Mobile bay, and about eight miles below the city. The garrison, consisting of three thousand Confederates, was also captured. This fort being the key to the defenses of Mobile, the Confederate troops at once abandoned the city, and retreated north along the Alabama river, protected by their gunboats. The Federal advance entered, capturing three hundred cannon. The line of Confederate retreat takes them directly in the course pursued by General Wilson's Federal cavalry expedition, which is marching south along the Alabama river, towards Mobile.

The number of cannon surrendered by General Lee, with his army at Appomattox Court House, was one hundred and seventy. Seven hundred wagons were also surrendered. The number of paroles asked for the Confederate army was 26 thousand so that this number covers the whole number of troops surrendered. General Lee, on April 9th, gave his parole, and since then has been at liberty. The labor of paroling the Confederate army began on April 11th, and we have not yet received information of its conclusion.

It is reported that General Sherman has begun the negotiations for Johnston's surrender.—*Age of Tuesday.*

The main portion of General Sherman's army left Goldsboro' on April 10. On the 12th, last Wednesday, Sherman entered Smithfield, *twenty-five miles northwest of* Goldsboro'. No serious opposition was made to his advance. Johnston having retreated towards Raleigh. Sherman on last Wednesday sent a flag of truce to Johnston, proposing the same terms of surrender as those offered to General Lee. It is reported that Johnston has accepted these terms, and that arrangements were made for the general surrender of his army. Sherman's advance entered Raleigh on Thursday last.

General Stoneman, whose expedition left Knoxville on March 10, advanced into North Carolina, and on April 6 captured Salisbury. The Confederates did not make much opposition. Nineteen cannon, eleven hundred and sixty-four prisoners and a large amount of stores of all kinds, were captured. Stoneman burned what he could not carry away, and marched back to East Tennessee. On Sunday last he was at Lenoir, but forty miles from the borders of Tennessee.

There is now but one large Confederate force in the field, the army west of the Mississippi. It is reported that arrangements have been begun for its surrender.

The rumors of a border raid from Canada are again rife. The latest report is that a force of one hundred and fifty men are preparing to attack Rochester or Ogdensburg, New York. A regiment of militia has been ordered under arms at Rochester.

General Lee was in Richmond on Saturday last. It is reported that he felt the most poignant grief on hearing of President Lincoln's assassination, and refused himself to all visitors.

A call has been issued for a State Convention to assemble in Raleigh or Wilmington, North Carolina, on May 14th, to return the State to the Union.

General Butler is in Washington still.—It is reported that he is not to have any important command at present. Jefferson Davis was at Macon, Georgia, on April 10th.

The report that Moseby really desired to surrender upon Gen. Lee's terms, is true.—*Age of Wednesday.*

It is stated that Generals Sherman and Johnson were to meet at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, thirty miles west of Raleigh, on April 15. At this meeting arrangements were made for the surrender of Johnston's army. Johnston has retreated from Raleigh to Hillsboro, forty-five miles northwest. On April 14th Sherman's advance was west of Raleigh. Sherman met with but little opposition in the capture of Raleigh.

The Confederate navy yard on the Roanoke at Halifax, ten miles south of Weldon, has been destroyed. Having no further use for it, the Confederates abandoned it. Two gunboats were destroyed in the navy yard.

Moseby surrendered with all his men to General Chapman, commanding at Berryville, in the Shenandoah valley. He received the same terms as were granted Lee.—It is reported that Rosser has proposed to surrender his cavalry command.—*Age of Friday.*

DISTURBANCE OF THE PUBLIC PEACE.

The square on Chesnut street, between Fourth and Fifth, particularly in front of the AGE office, which occupies a building about the centre of the square, was on Saturday last the scene of intense excitement, inexplicable on any principle of common sense. Early in the morning, the news of the horrible crime against the nation committed by the deliberate murder of President Lincoln having reached us during the previous night, our flag was displayed at half mast, and draped with crape, to express our sense of what we cannot but regard as the greatest misfortune, the most terrible calamity that could have befallen our land. Some passers by seeing this—(and we have charity enough to hope that at that early hour they had not yet heard of the murder of the President, or had not brains enough to connect the display with that appalling event)—became intensely excited, and proposed to others who soon collected in considerable numbers to tear down the flag, and with it the office. Soon, however—as the sad news spread—the crowd saw our example followed in every direction, every flag up and down Chesnut street assuming the same sombre drapery, and it dawned upon their intelligent minds that perhaps, after all, there was no latent treason in paying such tribute of respect to the dead. This seemed to reduce them to comparative quiet for a while, and they were gradually dispersing, when some malicious scoundrels asserted that the AGE had expressed gratification at the assassination of the President! Of course this was utterly false, and not only so but precisely the reverse of the truth; and the proof of its falsehood being accessible in thousands of copies of the paper, the originators of it must have relied largely upon the ignorance of those whom they sought thus to influence. The stories answered the purpose of their dastardly authors. For hours the crowd continued to augment in front of the office, uttering threats stimulated by cowards who desired to urge others to the commission of crimes which their malignity suggested but from which their craven hearts shrank.

In the early part of these proceedings a small party of police appeared at the office, and were distributed in and around the building at points that would enable them effectually to check any demonstration that might be made. This was soon followed up by a stronger party under Chief Ruggles, and the appearance of the Mayor in person, with his official silver mace, commanding and enforcing the peace. The new force was soon judiciously posted so as to block off the crowd, who were pressed East and West to the intersections of Chesnut with Fourth and Fifth streets, from which points they gradually dispersed. Thus ended one of the most causeless and utterly inexcusable attempts to set the law at defiance that we have ever witnessed. Not one of those engaged in stimulating it, we venture to say, could give a reason for it that he would not be ashamed of—probably not one, now that he knows the falsehood of the statement regarding the contents of the AGE, could show cause for any feeling or temper at the course of this paper. We think the public will agree with us that the ebullition was anything but creditable to the prompters and the prompted, that it was simply very contemptible and very stupid.

We cannot dismiss this matter without bearing testimony to the promptness and firmness with which the chief magistrate of our city and the force of police detailed by his order for the occasion, performed their whole duty. Mayor Henry repaired promptly to the scene of disorder, and by his personal presence and intrepid bearing contributed largely toward allaying the excitement. The judicious plans of the Mayor for the disposition of his forces, which were rendered effectual by complete organization and prompt and intelligent obedience on the part of the officers and members of the force, speedily gave the officers of the law entire control over those who were seeking to violate it—and they were almost instantly masters of the situation. For the entire city, to which they have thus rendered a service that will be recognized by all friends of law and order, and for ourselves, who are more directly interested on this occasion, we are glad to be able, with entire justice and truth, to make this record to their honor.—*Phila. Age of Monday.*

Town & County.

COURT.—There was not much business of importance transacted in Court last week.—On Monday, after the usual preliminary business, Court adjourned, out of respect for the memory of the late President. Appropriate remarks were made by Judge Fisher and Messrs. Moses McClean, E. B. Buehler and D. McConaughy. The occasion was an impressive one.

Tuesday was given mostly to Orphan's Court business, including several arguments.

Solomon Doran, (colored,) convicted at the January Term of an assault upon his school teacher, David McMillan, by shooting at him several times with a pistol, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of one year and one month from the 27th of January.

All the applications for Tavern License were granted.

Court adjourned on Wednesday morning.

FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT.—The funeral services over the remains of President Lincoln occurred at Washington on Wednesday. As a proper observance of the occasion, the places of business in this borough were closed, and the sable emblems of mourning displayed on all sides. The bells were tolled from 12 to 1 o'clock, and services had in several of the churches. Rev. Dr. Hay delivered an address in Christ Church, Rev. Mr. Carnahan in the Presbyterian, and Rev. Mr. Deatrich in the German Reformed. In the latter the following was the order of exercises:—Funeral Anthem; Invocation; Hymn—90th Psalm; Lesson—1 Cor. 15: 20—58; Prayer; Funeral Address; Hymn—49. L. M.; Burial Service of the Church; Benediction.

KILLED.—Cornelius Lott, son of Jacob Lott, of this county, was killed in the battle near Averysboro', N. C., on the 16th of March. He belonged to an Illinois regiment—was a good soldier, and fell in the front rank. His age was nearly 30 years. Peace to his ashes.

THE 21ST CAVALRY.—Sergeant D. W. Horner, of Capt. Merkley's Company, in the 21st Pa. Cavalry, writes home as follows:

"Our regiment did not lose a man until the 6th inst. That day the Colonel captured a large wagon train and six pieces of artillery. On our way back our regiment was attacked, and was flanked on both sides by rebel infantry and charged on in the centre by rebel cavalry. Most of our regiment was dismounted at the time and could not get back. We lost about 100 killed, wounded and prisoners. Corp. Geo. Stees, Wm. McNair, Wm. Mickley, John Herring, Taylor Kime, Daniel Craver, and Aaron Ferree, of our company, are missing. Orderly Sergeant L. Brenizer is wounded in the head with a sabre cut, and I received a flesh wound in my elbow by a pistol ball.—Major Bell and all the other officers are safe."

THE 138TH P. V.—The loss in this regiment on the 2d of April was 1 killed and 11 wounded. On the 6th of April there were 3 killed and 7 wounded. Serg. H. J. Wentz, John Orr and Joseph W. Linn, of Company B, were slightly wounded on the 2d. Company G lost no men. On the 8th of April Silas Hartzel, of Company G, was killed, and Corp. W. A. Duke, of Company B, was slightly wounded.

☞Capt. Norris's Company left Harrisburg about two weeks ago for Roanoke Island, N. C., to join the 161st Regiment, P. V. On their passage through Baltimore, the company, we understand, presented their Captain with a beautiful sword, sash and belt, as a mark of esteem.

DEATH OF W. S. PICKING, ESQ.—W. S. Picking, Esq., Clerk to the Commissioners of York county, died at his residence, in this borough, on Saturday morning last, after a lingering illness of several months. Mr. Picking was a prominent and consistent Democrat and politician in this county, and was quite well and favorably known and held several responsible offices. He at one time represented the county in the Legislature. For several years he was a Clerk in the House at Harrisburg.—On his return to his late home, in Dover township, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, his term of five years expiring during the present month, and for some six or seven years has filled the office of Clerk to the Commissioners. His loss is deeply felt by a large family and many friends and acquaintances. His remains were interred at the Salem Church, near the borough of Dover, yesterday, and were largely attended. Mr. Picking was aged about 56 years.—*York Gazette of Tuesday.*

☞The German Reformed Congregation of this place have just made their beloved pastor, Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich, another present, in the shape of a new suit of clothing, costing $60. Such evidences of esteem and regard speak well for pastor and people.

☞The District Provost Marshals have been directed to cease recruiting and drafting. The discontinuance of drafting, and other semi-civil military operations of recruiting, will relieve from duty about seventy thousand persons—provost marshals, enrollment officers, detectives, &c.

☞Senator Foster, of Conn., becomes Vice President of the United States.

☞Stone & Rosston's Circus will exhibit in this place to-day.

Booth, the Assassin.—It appears from facts coming to light that the awful crime committed by Booth was long meditated; that he had made threats to that effect in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and that he was several times arrested for threats or treasonable expressions, but through friends or his standing in society was released. The Boston *Gazette*, of Saturday the 15th, contained the following:

"Thursday week the assassin was in Boston and was moody and misanthropic. He made over all his property to his mother some two weeks since, and announced his intention of joining the Confederate cause. Indeed, those who knew him best, feel confident that he has committed suicide.

"One of the most frequent quotations of J. Wilkes Booth, in conversation, was the following from his favorite play of 'Richard III:' 'The daring youth that fired the Ephesian dome, outlives in fame the pious youth that reared it.'"

☞The plague has broken out in Russia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUTLER'S FIASCO

At Fort Fisher, was scarcely a greater failure than is daily made by most of the advertised hair dyes; nor was

TERRY AND PORTER'S VICTORY

more complete, perfect and glorious, than the conquest achieved by

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

over gray, red and sandy heads of hair. The obnoxious hue is wiped out in five minutes, and a magnificent brown or black, glossy and natural, takes its place. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [April 3. 1m

A SINGLE BOX OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world besides; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities, which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart-burn, pain in the breast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness. Sold by J. C. Guinn & Bros., Gettysburg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. [Apr. 3. 1m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited.—It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by Females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sold by all Druggists. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB M. NEAL, 27 Cortlandt S., N. Y.

N. B.—$1, 6 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to the authorized Agent will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail. Sold by A. D. Buehler. [Nov. 14, 1864. 1y

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes. Deafness has been relieved by it, and Hearing has often been greatly improved by its use.

It is fragrant and agreeable, and gives immediate relief to the distressing pain caused by disorders of the head. The sensations after using it are delightful and invigorating. It opens and purifies and takes off all obstructions, strengthens the glands and gives a healthy action to the parts affected.

More than Thirty Years of sale and use of Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment stands higher than ever before.

It is recommended by most of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

Read the Certificates of Wholesale Druggists in Boston: The undersigned, having for many years been acquainted with "Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff," and sold it in our wholesale trade, do fully state, that we believe it

A FEW REASONS WHY THE

AMERICAN WATCH IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, BY HAND. While their labor is cheap, their work is dear at any price. Such watches are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "ancres," "lepines," and "Swiss levers" in professed repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement.

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American Watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferes with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding or any business pursuit, it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be—

1st. ACCURATE. 2d. SIMPLE. 3d. STRONG. 4th. ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought for less money than the foreign make-believes, but that for its real value it is sold for one-half the price.

OUR SOLDIER'S WATCH (named Wm. Ellery) is what its name indicates—Solid, Substantial, and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching, Riding or Fighting.

OUR NEXT HIGHER QUALITY OF WATCH (named P. S. Bartlett) is similar in size and general appearance, but has more jewels, and a more elaborate finish.

OUR LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to keep time.

OUR YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S WATCH is neat not large, and just the thing for the pocket of Young America.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

OUR THREE-QUARTER PLATE WATCH is thinner and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balance is delicately adjusted to correct the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry, and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For the finest time-keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the finest works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
April 24—1m 182 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

It cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to use internally, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians in the United States. Price, 50 and 80 cents.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Aug. 6, 18 8.

Dr. S. I. Tobias, New York: Dear Sir:—I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Bilious Cholera and Cholera Morbus I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian House Liniment stands unrivalled as a home friend amongst farmers and boatmen on this canal.

WM. LEWIS,
Supt. North Branch Canal.

Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [April 6—4m

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	7 00	to	7 25
Rye Flour			5 00
White Wheat	1 60	to	1 70
Red Wheat	1 50	to	1 60
Corn			1 20
Rye			1 00
Oats			75
Buckwheat			1 00
Clover Seed			9 00
Timothy Seed	3 00	to	3 50
Flax Seed	1 75	to	2 00
Plaster of Paris			11 50
Plaster ground, per bag			1 75

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	7 87	to	8 00
Wheat	2 20	to	2 50
Rye	1 50	to	1 55
Corn	1 00	to	1 80
Oats	80	to	85
Beef Cattle, per hund	16 00	to	24 00
Hogs, per hund	16 00	to	18 00
Hay	24 00	to	28 00
Whiskey	2 14	to	2 16

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult., by Rev. Mr. Curtis, Mr. H. J. KRISE, (son of Abraham Krise, Esq., of Reading township, this county,) to Miss SARAH KEEFE, (daughter of Samuel Keefer,) both of Lowistown, Md.

On the 13th inst., at the "Globe Inn," by Rev. W. H. H. Deatrich, Mr. PETER B. SNYDER to Miss SUSAN HELLER, both of Franklin county.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On Friday morning last, JACOB TIDLER, Esq., of Tyrone township, aged about 70 years.

On Wednesday last, at Mechanicstown, Md., Mr. DANIEL WIERMAN, (formerly of this county,) in the 78th year of his age.

On the 17th inst., in Freedom township, Mr. JOHN HARNER, aged 79 years 8 months and 3 days.

On the 9th inst., Mr. SAMUEL CHRONISTER, of Tyrone township, aged 59 years 3 month and 29 days.

On the 1st inst., of small pox, Mr. SAMUEL COVER, of Knoxville, Ill., (formerly of Franklin township, this county,) aged 46 years.

On Thursday evening, in this place, Mrs. REGINA CODORI, widow of George Codori, lately deceased, aged about 69 years.

On the 11th inst., Mrs. JUSTINA FREDERICKA RICHTER, wife of John H. Richter, of Berwick township, aged 62 years, 3 months and 6 days.

On the 16th inst., near the Two Taverns, LOUISA SUSAN JACOBY, aged 1 year 1 month and 8 days.

Communicated.

Died, on the 12th, in Baltimore, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Hickson Price, SOPHIA CROMWELL, daughter of the late Jno. Crapster, aged 70 years and 4 months. For the last twenty years she resided in Hanover, Pa., where she leaves a daughter and family of grand children, together with a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who mourn her loss.

Notice.

THE subscriber, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to distribute the balances appearing on the first and final accounts of Lydia A. Moul and Sidney E. Gardner, Executrixes of Conrad Moul, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office, in Gettysburg, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MAY next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested may attend.

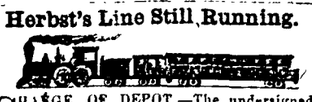
E. B. BUEHLER, Auditor.
April 24, 1865. 3t

Postponed Sale.

THE sale of the property of GEO. CODORI, deceased, has been postponed, on account of the death of the widow. The sale will occur on SATURDAY NEXT, the 29th inst., and in addition to the articles advertised, there will be offered an excellent cow, two hogs, and also all the household and kitchen furniture. Sale of the lots at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of the personal property at 1 o'clock, P. M.

April 24, 1865. MOSES McCLEAN.

Herbst's Line Still Running.



CHANGE OF DEPOT.—The undersigned would inform the public that he is still running a line of FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg. His cars now run to the Warehouse of STEVENSON & SONS, 165 North Howard street, (near Franklin,) Baltimore, where freight will be received at any time. He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.

Having purchased the building and lot on the Northeast corner of Railroad and North Washington streets, Gettysburg, he has established his place of business there, where he asks those having anything to do in his line to call.

Hay purchased as heretofore.

SAMUEL HERBST.

April 24, 1865. $5*

Cheap Clothing.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS!

F. B. PICKING'S,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE,
BALTIMORE STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Our Spring and Summer supply just opened is the largest and best selected stock of Clothing ever brought to Gettysburg, embracing all the

LATEST STYLES FOR MEN AND BOYS,

among which are fine fitting Dress and Business Coats, Cloth, Cassimere, Silk, Satin and Cotton Vests, Dress and Business Pants, of every style, quality and size, Under Clothes of every description. Also,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Embracing Gloves, Collars, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, &c. Also,

NOTIONS IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

such as Violins, Accordeons, Violin Strings, Combs, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Razors and Razor Strops, Soap, Spectacles, Canes, Pen Knives, Pencils, Pens, and Dominoes. Also,

TRUNKS, CARPET SACKS, UMBRELLAS, TOBACCO, SEGARS,

and indeed a little of everything will be found in this Store. Having made our purchases for Cash, and at a favorable time, we are prepared to sell cheap.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

If you desire to have a good fitting suit, made of good material, call and examine for yourselves, and SAVE MONEY.

April 24, 1865. F. B. PICKING.

New Spring Goods.

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.

J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 24, 1865. J. L. SCHICK.

Fresh Confectionery

AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he has a Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street, to which he would invite their attention.

Cakes, Candies, and every description of Confections, together with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of fruits, always on hand.

Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cakes, Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise,) and other refreshments at their houses, upon short notice.

Having spent a life-time at the business, he flatters himself that he understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction.

Call and see his Confectionery.

April 24, 1865. tf JOHN GRUEL.

1865. Spring Millinery. 1865.

MISS M CREARY is just opening a large and beautiful assortment of HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, Flowers, Lace and Fancy Goods, of every description, and all of the most fashionable styles, which she will be pleased to show those who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to do up Hats and Bonnets of every kind, in the best manner and on short notice.

☞Milliners buying goods to sell again, will find it to their advantage to purchase here, as by doing so they will receive patterns and instructions gratis.

April 24, 1865. 2in

Notice of Inquest.

TO the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Brough, late of Hampton, Reading township, Adams county, Pa., deceased:

In the Orphan's Court of Adams county aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to the parties interested in the real estate of said Mary Brough, deceased, that in pursuance of an Order of said Court, an Inquest will be held upon the premises, to wit: A Lot of Ground, with the buildings and improvements belonging, in Hampton, Reading township, aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of MAY next, (1865,) for the purpose of making partition of the said real estate to and among the parties in interest, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are requested to attend, if you see fit.

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, April 24, 1865. 3t

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphan's Court of Adams county: The Auditor appointed to report distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of Wm. Ross White, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Sheets, deceased, to and among the creditors, will meet all persons interested, for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of M. & W. McClean, in Gettysburg, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of MAY, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. McCLEAN, Auditor.
April 24, 1865. 3t

Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of Sidney A. Gelwicks, Administratrix of the estate of George F. Gelwicks, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will sit at his office, in Gettysburg, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 15th day of MAY, 1865.

J. C. NEELY, Auditor.
April 24, 1865. 3t

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

Ho! for Bargains!!

ROW & WOODS,
Corner of York Street and the Diamond,
GETTYSBURG.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN TOWN IN THEIR LINE.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
IF YOU WANT A HAT
don't buy it before you see the large assortment of all kinds,
OF FUR, FELT AND STRAW HATS,
just opened and for sale, cheaper than they are sold else where. by
ROW & WOODS.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!
MEN'S, BOYS', LADIES',
Misses' and Children's Shoes of every style and quality, just received and sold a little cheaper than anybody else will sell the same article, by
ROW & WOODS.

NOTICE THIS.—Nearly all our shoes are what are called "Home-made Shoes," and are made of the best material. We say it boldly that we keep for sale a better quality of Shoes than are generally found in Shoe Stores. Dry Goods "Store Shoes" are the trash in market.

FOR LADIES, Misses and Children, we have Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., all sold cheap, by ROW & WOODS.

TRUNKS, Carpet Sacks, Umbrellas, Riding Whips, Window Paper, Window Blinds, &c., by ROW & WOODS.

CORSETS, French, Shoulder-brace and common, of best material, at ROW & WOODS'.

RAZORS, Straps, Shaving Soap, Shaving Brushes, all of the best quality, at the store of ROW & WOODS.

POCKETS BOOKS of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen, by ROW & WOODS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!—Accordeons, Violins, Violin Bows, Violin Strings, Rosin, especially prepared for use on the bow, sold at lowest prices by ROW & WOODS.

SPOOL COTTON, Patent Thread Fans, Suspenders, Garters, Cuffs, Collars, Shirt Fronts, Linen, Cotton and Cambric Handkerchiefs, at the store of ROW & WOODS.

COLLARS, Cravats, Neck-ties, Butter-flies, something new, at ROW & WOODS.

We assure those who have been buying of us, and all others, that our present stock of goods has been selected with care and will be sold as cheap as possible. Give us a call before buying what you need in our line and you shall not go away disappointed.

ROW & WOODS.

Gettysburg, April 24, 1865.

Great Gift Distribution.

250,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &C., worth over

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

All to be Sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value.

Not to be paid for until you Know What you are to Receive.

"This is one of the largest firms in the city of New York, and are doing a very extensive business and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that city."—Oceana Times, Pent Water, Mich., Oct. 21st, 1864.

"They are large dealers and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of pure materials."—Telegraph, Saugerties, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

All to be sold for $1 00 each.

250 Gents' Gold Hunting-Case Watches,	$50	to	$150
250 Ladies' Gold and Enameled Case Watches,	35	"	70
500 Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches,	35	"	70
200 Diamond Rings,	50	"	100
2,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains,	15	"	50
3,000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets,	4	"	8
5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets,	5	"	10
2,000 Chatelaine Chains & Guard Chains,	5	"	20
7,000 Solitaire and Gold Brooches,	4	"	10
2,000 Lava & Florentine Brooches,	4	"	6
5,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches,	4	"	8
5,000 Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Florentine Ear-Drops,	4	"	8
7,500 Coral, Opal, and Emerald Ear Drops,	4	"	6
4,000 California Diamond Breast Pins,	2	50	"
3,000 Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys,	2	50	"
4,000 Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides,	3	"	10
5,000 Sets of Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc.,	3	"	8
3,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	3	"	8
10,000 Miniature Lockets,	2	50	"
4,000 " " Magic Spring,	3	"	8
3,000 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, etc.,	2	"	8
5,000 Plain Gold Rings,	4	"	8
5,000 Chased Gold Rings,	4	"	10
10,000 Stone Set & Signet Rings,	2	50	"
10,000 California Diamond Rings,	2	"	10
7,500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet and Gold,	5	"	10
6,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Cameo, Pearl, etc.,	4	"	15
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencils,	4	"	10
10,000 Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders,	3	"	8
5,000 Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders,	6	"	10
5,000 Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups,	5	"	50
3,000 Silver Castors,	15	"	50
2,000 Silver Fruit & Cake Baskets,	20	"	50

Messrs. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., 116 Broadway, New York, extensive Manufacturers and Importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of WATCHES and JEWELRY, desiring to increase their business to an unlimited extent, have resolved upon a GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION, subject to the regulations following:

Certificates, naming each article and its value, are placed in Sealed Envelopes, and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

☞All articles sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value!

On receipt of the Certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any Set of Jewelry on our list for ONE DOLLAR, and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. The price of Certificates is as follows:

One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15.

Agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to One Dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps.

T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO.,
116 Broadway, New York.

April 24, 1865.

Notice.

THE first account of Joseph L. Shorb, Esq., Committee of the person and estate of Samuel Sneeringer, (Lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 23d day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 24, 1865. td*

Notice.

THE first account of John Orendorff, Trustee of John Kuhn and Wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 23d day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 24, 1865. td*

Notice.

THE first and final account of Abraham Fickes, Assignee of Silas Fickes and Nancy A. his wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 23d day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 24, 1865. td*

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of MAY, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

158. First and final account of Jane L. Rinehart, Administratrix of Wm. L. Rinehart, deceased.

159. The first account of J Kersey Cook, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jesse Cook, late of Menallen township, dec.

160. The first and final account of Jeremiah Warner, Administrator of Catharine Warner, late of Union township, deceased, as settled by R. M. Adams, one of the Administrators of Jeremiah Warner deceased.

161. First account of Peter B. Kauffman, Executor of the last will and testament of John Hartman, deceased.

162. The second and final account of John Burkholder, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac D. Warren, dec'd.

163. The second and final account of Joseph Riddlemoser, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Riddlemoser, deceased.

164. The account of Abraham Lillich, Executor of the will of Michael Henry, dec'd.

165. The account of Andrew Rife, Guardian of Rachel Lentz, (formerly Rife,) minor child of Joseph Rife, deceased.

166. The account of Augustus Detrick, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Trone, deceased.

167. First and final account of John Felix, Administrator of Francis Felix, deceased.

168. First and final account of Daniel Bowers, Administrator de bonis non of Josiah Bowers, deceased.

169. The second and final account of John Ginter, Administrator of the estate of Adam Marshall, deceased.

170. The first account of Henry Thomas and Margaret E. Lockhart, Administrators of David Lockhart, late of Straban township, deceased.

171. First and final account of Mary L. Bittinger, Administratrix of Wm. H. H. Deardorff, deceased.

172. First and final account of Frederick Bittinger, Administrator of Simon Bittinger, deceased.

173. First and final account of John G. Brinkerhoff and Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Administrators of Isaac Brinkerhoff, deceased.

174. The first account of Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Executor of the will of Samuel Harman, deceased.

175. First and final account of Daniel Baer, Administrator of Margaret Linert, deceased.

176. First and final account of Daniel B. Baer, Administrator of Jacob Linert, dec'd.

177. The first account of Susannah Hoecht and George Robinette, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hoecht, deceased.

178. First and final account of Jacob Keefauver, Executor of the last will and testament of John Jacob Keefauver, dec'd.

179. First and final account of Israel Little, Administrator of Conrad Walter, deceased, of Franklin township.

180. First account of Burkhart Wert and Amos Rex, Administrators of Jacob Rex, deceased.

181. The second account of Hugh McIlhenny, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of William Vanorsdal, late of Straban township.

182. First and final account of Wm. Peoples, Administrator of the estate of Elenor Peoples, late of Frederick county, Md., and formerly of Adams county.

183. First and final account of Isaac Robinson, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Slemmons, deceased.

184. The first account of Conrad Dull and Jesse Dull, Executors of John Dull, dec'd.

185. Second account of Clemence Studebaker and Jacob Harman, Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Studebaker, deceased.

186. The account of Solomon Peter, Administrator of Mary Peter, deceased.

187. The account of Abraham Hart, Administrator of John Hart, deceased.

188. The final account of Peter Fidler, Administrator of George Fidler, deceased.

189. The first and final account of Wm. B. Gardner, Esq., Administrator c. t. a. of David Johnston, deceased.

190. First account of Wm. Leas and Noah Miller, Administrators of George Yeagy, deceased.

191. The account of George W. Diehl and Joseph Diehl, Administrators of the estate of Daniel Diehl, deceased, late of Mountpleasant township.

192. First and final account of Daniel Trimmer, Administrator of George Heck, deceased.

193. The first and final account of Pius Smith, Administrator of the estate of Sarah Foller, deceased, late of Mountpleasant tp.

194. First account of Wm. B. Gardner and John M. Gardner, Administrators of Daniel Gardner, deceased.

195. The third account of Hannah F. Neely, Executrix of the last will and testament of John Neely, late of Tyrone township, deceased.

196. The Guardianship account of D. McConaughy, Guardian of Stewart M. Neely, a minor son of John Neely, dec'd.

197. Second account of James H. Marshall and James Marshall, Administrators of Thomas A. Marshall, deceased.

198. The first and final account of Daniel Heiges, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Newman, late of Franklin township, dec.

199. The third and final account of Hon. Moses McClean and Josiah Benner, Administrators with the will annexed of John Bear, deceased.

200. The first account of Joel B. Danner and Charles B. Polly, Executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Polly, dec'd.

201. The second and final account of Jeremiah Diehl and John Henry Myers, Administrators of the estate of Andrew Brough, Sr., deceased.

202. First account of Ephraim Groff, Administrator cum testamento annexo, of George Groff, deceased.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 24, 1865. tc*

Notice to Tax-payers.

THE County Commissioners take this method of informing the Tax-payers of Adams county that the State Authorities no longer allow abatement for early payment of State Taxes—but *add* five per cent. to the quota of each county that does not pay by the 1st of August. The Commissioners therefore give notice that in order to meet this demand, Tax-payers throughout this county will be expected to pay on or before the 15TH DAY OF JULY NEXT—otherwise five per cent. must be added by the Collectors in all cases.

By order of Commissioners,

J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
April 24, 1865. td

Russell's Screw Power

AND THE

OHIO REAPER AND MOWER, BOTH COMBINED MACHINES.

The subscriber is agent for the above machines. The Screw power has found a ready market since introduced in this County, and gives satisfaction, a fact to which many farmers will certify.

THE OHIO REAPER

has given satisfaction wherever used, over three thousand having been sold during the last season. The demand was so great the company intend putting out six thousand this season, which we consider the best recommendation for any machine. It is a cog-geared machine, said to be of very light draft, worked with ease with one span of horses. This machine, as a Reaper, can be worked with or without a rake. Farmers wishing to buy would do well to make their purchases early, as the demand will be great. Last season we were unable to supply the demand in consequence of persons making up their minds too late in the season. Extras always kept on hand. Specimen machines can be seen by calling on the subscriber, two miles northeast of Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road.

WM. WIBLE, Agent.
April 17, 1865. tf

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

Chestnut Land

FOR SALE.—On FRIDAY, the 19th day of MAY next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, (without reserve,) 50 Acres of extra Patented CHESTNUT TIMBER LAND, situated at the foot of North Mountain, opposite Conrad Weaner's, 3 miles above Benderaville, in Menallen township. Persons will be directed to this land by inquiring of Geo. B. Hewitt or Abel T. Wright. The tract is covered with prime timber from which to cut Shingles, Posts and Rails. The land will be sold entire or divided into 4 or 6 parts to suit purchasers. The subscriber will be on the premises, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on day of sale, to show the lines.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th day of MAY, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., will be sold at Public Sale, at McClellan's Hotel, in the Borough of Gettysburg, A LOT OF GROUND, situate in said Borough, fronting 30 feet on York street, and running back 181½ feet, adjoining properties of S. R. Russell on the west and Peter Beitler on the east. It is a splendid location for building purposes or a private residence.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold Eight One Hundred Dollar Gettysburg RAILROAD BONDS, with ten Coupons now due attached.

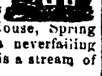
☞Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

ALEXANDER KOSER.
April 17, 1865. ts*

A Valuable Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Leonard Delap, deceased, offer at Private Sale, the following Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

A FARM, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of David Yohe, Daniel Brame, Rudolph Deitrick, and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less, about 50 acres of which are woodland and 30 acres meadow. The improvements are



a Two-story Weatherboarded HOUSE, 2 Tenant Houses, large Log Barn with 2 Wagon Sheds attached, Corn Crib, Smoke House, Spring House, 2 good Orchards, and a never-failing spring near the house. There is a stream of water running through the farm.

☞Persons wishing to view the property will be shown the same by calling on Daniel Delap, residing thereon.

JOHN DELAP,
DANIEL DELAP,
Executors.

Feb. 6, 1865. tf

Coal, Lumber, Stoves, &c.

CHARLES H. BUEHLER

Would respectfully inform the public that he will continue the business lately conducted by the firm of Sheads & Buehler, at the old stand, corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets. He will be prepared to furnish

THE BEST QUALITY OF COAL,

and every variety of LUMBER, including Doors, Shutters, Sash, &c. Also, every variety of Cooking Stoves, among which are the

NOBLE COOK, ROYAL COOK, WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, PRINCE ROYAL, ORNAMENTAL COOK, &c.

Also, PARLOR, DINING ROOM, SALOON AND SHOP

STOVES.

Also, every variety of TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, manufactured by the best workmen. Also, HOLLOW WARE of every variety, including a superior article of enamelled work. Indeed every variety of Kitchen Ware will be kept constantly on hand.

Also, the far-famed "UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER," for which he is the sole agent in the county.

He is also the agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—the best in use.

April 10, 1865. C. H. BUEHLER.

Tailoring.

REMOVAL.

ECKENRODE IN THE DIAMOND!

GEORGE F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED his Tailoring Establishment to the second floor of Samson's building, (over Brinkerhoff's Clothing Store,) northeast corner of the Public Square, entrance on York street, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 10, 1865.

Law Partnership.

W. A. DUNCAN & J. H. WHITE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to them, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.

Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

April 3, 1865. tf

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of J. E. SMITH and WIFE, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER SMITH, Assignee.

☞J. E. Smith's books will be left at the Store until after the sale for settlement.

Mar. 27, 1865. 6t

Election.

PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LITTLESTOWN.—An election for Directors, to manage the affairs of this company during the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of Joseph Barker, in Littlestown, on the FIRST SATURDAY OF MAY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

S. S. BISHOP, Sec'y.

April 17, 1865. td*

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of JACOB NORBECK, late of Gettysburg, deceased, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to the undersigned, residing in the same place.

CATHARINE NORBECK, Executrix.

ALSO, persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the late firm of NORBECK & MARTIN, or having claims against the same, will please call immediately for settlement, and save costs, as the books are in the hands of A. J. Cover, Esq., for collection.

April 17, 1865.

Notice.

HENRY BREAM'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Bream, late of Huntington township, Adams county, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Cumberland tp. and the last named in Huntington tp., they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS BREAM,
GEORGE BREAM,
Administrators.

March 6, 1865. 6t

Notice.

GEORGE CODORI'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of George Codori, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MOSES McCLEAN, Adm'r.

April 3, 1865. 6t

Western Lands.

THE subscriber has some valuable WESTERN LANDS, which he will trade for one or more FARMS in this county. The lands are well located, and very desirable for farming. Early application desired.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.
Gettysburg, April 3, 1865. tf

U. S. 7-30 Loan!

BY authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		$50 note.
Two cents	" "	$100 "
Ten "	" "	$500 "
20 "	" "	$1000 "
$1 "	" "	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes furnished at once.—The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Gettysburg, and the Gettysburg National Bank. [Feb. 27, '65. 3m

WARRANTED

Fresh Garden Seeds.

WE invite attention to our large and complete assortment of

FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS,

put up by ourselves with especial care, embracing over 200 of the choicest varieties, including the following, viz:

Beans, Dw'f,	12	variet's	Melon Mush,	3	variet's
" Pole,	3	"	" Water,	6	"
Beets,	8	"	Mustard,	3	"
Brocoli,	3	"	Mushroom Spawn,		
Brussel's Sprouts,			Nasturtium,		
Cabbage,	10	variet's	Okra, or Gumbo,		
Carrots,	3	"	Onion,	8	variet's
Cauliflower,	6	"	Parsley,	2	"
Celery,	12	"	Parsnip,	2	"
Celeriac,			Peas,	18	"
Coleworts,			Pumpkin,	2	"
Corn Salad,			Pepper,	4	"
Corn,	5	"	Radish,	10	"
Chicory, (for coffee,)			Salsify,		
Cress,			Scorzoners,		
Cucumber,	8	variet's	Spinach,	3	"
Egg Plant,	4	"	Squash,	8	"
Endive,	2	"	Tomato,	9	"
Kale,	3	"	Turnip,	9	"
Kohl Rabi,	2	"	Herbs,	13	"
Leek,			Sugar Cane,	4	"
Lettuce,	11	"	Tobacco,	2	"

LAWN GRASS SEED, &C., &C.

We issue, for gratuitous distribution, a DESCRIPTIVE LIST,

which can be had on application.

Parties at a distance can obtain Seeds by mail without delay; when ordered to amount of 50 cents or upwards, they will be sent *postage free*, Corn, Beans, and Peas excepted, which will require 15 cents per quart additional for postage.

☞Druggists, Storekeepers, and

VARIOUS.

☞There was one black cloud at Richmond yesterday that did not make the hearts of the people sad, viz: the entrance of the colored regiments with the lightnings of the old flag dancing over their heads, and the thunders of "John Brown" rolling from their lips.—*Forney's Press.*

Before "John Brown" made his memorable descent on Harper's Ferry, he and his fellow-traitors organized a "Provisional Government for the United States." The property he captured at Harper's Ferry was the property of the United States. The force sent by President Buchanan to retake that property carried the flag of the United States. The marines killed and wounded in capturing Brown wore the uniform of the United States. They were commanded by Robert E. Lee, who was then a colonel in the army of the United States.

Why is it that negro troops now in the service of our government are permitted to enter Richmond with "thunders of *John Brown* rolling from their lips?" Did Brown do a meritorious and a patriotic thing when he killed the marines, captured the property and tried to overthrow the government of the United States?

☞We believe the extreme days of fanaticism are ended. There is no doubt that the American people will speedily return to their senses. Very soon reason must resume its sway. And then shall the masses, fully alive to the follies of fanaticism, insist that the great questions still before us for adjustment shall be settled by statesmen on statesmanlike principles. When that day shall fully dawn, the occupation of fanatical politicians and political preachers shall be gone forever.

☞Not a few of the Abolition leaders are cursing Grant, "not loud, but deep."—He does not seem to have shown sufficient indignity in his correspondence with Lee. Any manly and christian-like action they are unable to appreciate and unwilling to approve. But, still, we believe that the masses will stand by Grant in this matter—and with such backing-up, he may laugh the grumbling fanatics to scorn. A day of common sense will again dawn upon the country, and when it does, the madmen of this hour will be compelled to find their proper level. Mark the prediction.

☞The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that Gen. Grant telegraphed the following message to Secretary Stanton some time ago: "We are in possession of Richmond. A part of it is on fire; shall it burn?" About twelve o'clock the Secretary read the dispatch to a crowd of people in front of the war office, and asked: "What answer shall I return to Gen. Grant?" The reply was, "Let it burn!" But the more thoughtful cried out—"No, no, don't destroy it; we can make good use of it." The noes carried it, and the fire was "put out." Is this the way the Secretary ordinarily decides important questions?

☞If the Abolitionists are in earnest in their professions of attachment to the Union, why not *all* try to have it as our fathers made it? Why these talked of negro-equality experiments and other equally repulsive and unnatural schemes? The old Union was good enough for the men of 1788—why not for those of 1865? Reasonable men should want no more.

The Pennsylvania Official Electoral Vote.—The official electoral vote cast for President and Vice President, in November last, has never been published. A certified copy has just been made of the vote of each elector, showing the aggregate majorities on the Republican ticket to be 524,896, or an average majority for the twenty-six electors of 20,149. The highest Republican vote is 296,380. The highest Democratic, 276,308.

☞The N. Y. *Daily News* has a dispatch from Richmond, dated the 7th, which states that the rebels had been removing their Government archives to Charlotte, North Carolina, since the 1st of March, and will there re-establish their Government.

☞Prices are coming down, and taxes going up. Should wheat come down to a dollar, and corn to fifty cents, how would the farmers feel under their burdens then?

☞It is a noticeable fact that those Abolitionists who yell loudest and are most malignant now, are the very ones who were most anxious to avoid shouldering the musket during the last year or two. Such "patriotism" is very easily seen through.

☞When the war is fully over—and that time is probably not far off—the people will begin to reflect, and estimate what Abolitionism has cost the country. The result will stagger many who give the subject no thought now.

☞Under the head "unparalleled depravity," a Pittsburg paper relates the following instance of villainy perpetrated in that city: "Some wholly abandoned, depraved, heartless and unmitigated scoundrel, born to pass through a criminal life to an untimely death—through a succession of State prisons to the gallows—picked the pocket of a Wellsville editor the other day. Picking anybody's pocket is bad enough, but such villainy as picking the pocket of an editor, is unpardonable.—Three men lurking about the depot, in the vicinity of where the robbery was commited, were arrested on suspicion, and locked up."

☞"Dennie, my boy," said an English schoolmaster to his Hiberian pupil, "I fear I shall make nothing of you; you're no application." "An sure enough, sir," said the quick-witted lad, "isn't it myself that's always being told there's no occasion for it? Don't I see every day in the newspapers that no Irish need apply, at all, at all?"—*Punch.*

☞Billings, in descanting upon fowls, says of Shanghais: "It kosts as much to board one as it dus a stage hoss, and yu mite az well undertake to fat a fanning mill by running oats thru it."

☞The Regents of the Smithsonian institution have decided to rebuild those portions of the building destroyed by fire, and to make them fire proof, at a cost of $120,000, which will be made from the surplus fund of the institution.

☞Our national expenses are now three millions of dollars per day, and our national income is one million. The "assembled wisdom" at Washington ought to hurry up a judicious system of finances.

☞Poor Brigham Young is a widower.—One of his wives died on the 22d of last month. She was the handsomest of all Brigham's wives, except six.

Noah Walker & Co.,

CLOTHIERS,

WASHINGTON BUILDING,

105 AND 107 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE,

keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

1865. 1865.

Row & Woods,

GETTYSBURG.

WAR AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

When we say we will sell goods at

REDUCED PRICES

we mean what we say and will do it.

We Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

HATS OF ALL STYLES,

which will be sold cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

Our assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

for men, women and children, is made up of the best qualities and styles, and sold cheap.

Our stock consists in part of

HATS,	SEGARS,
CAPS,	TOBACCO,
BOOTS,	HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHOES,	STOCKINGS,
TRUNKS,	GLOVES,
CARPET SACKS,	WINDOW PAPER,
GUM SHOES,	WHIPS,
BUFFALO SHOES,	CORSETS,
UNDERSHIRTS,	POCKET BOOKS,
VIOLINS,	PURSES,
VIOLIN BOWS,	RAZORS,
" STRINGS,	STRAPS,
ACCORDEONS,	POCKET KNIVES,
COLLARS,	SUSPENDERS,
NECK-TIES,	CORK SOLES,
UMBRELLAS,	&c., &c., &c., &c., &c

ROW & WOODS.

Jan. 2, 1865.

100,000 bush. Grain Wanted.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD WAREHOUSE.

WM. E. BIDDLE & CO. would inform the public that they have leased the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, in Gettysburg, where they will carry on the GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN, OATS,
CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEEDS,
FLAXSEED, SUMAC,
HAY & STRAW;

Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Brushes, Soaps, &c. Also COAL OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c.—FISH of all kinds; NAILS AND SPIKES; Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

They are always able to supply a first rate article of FLOUR, with the different kinds of FEED.

Also, GROUND PLASTER, with GUANOS and other fertilizers. ☞COAL, by the bushel, ton, or car load.

Their Cars run to Baltimore and back twice a week, and they will be happy to carry goods either way at moderate charges. Marketmen, country merchants, and others, will find it to their advantage to patronize this line.

They ask a share of the public's custom, and will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all, sellers or buyers.

WM. E. BIDDLE & CO.

Aug. 22, 1864. tf

New Spring Goods.

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.

J. L. SCHICK would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

May 24, 1864. J. L. SCHICK.

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership existing between the subscribers, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.—We return thanks to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books will be left at the store; and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we are desirous to settle our business without delay.

ALEXANDER COBEAN,
Jan. 30, 1864. JOHN CULP.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of Cobean & Culp to John S. Crawford, Esq., respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize his successor—where Bargains may be had. JOHN CULP.

Feb. 1, 1864.

Another Change

IN THE HAT AND SHOE BUSINESS.—A. Cobean having associated with him in business John S. Crawford, who purchased the interest of John Culp, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. COBEAN & CO., who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods, in the line of

SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,
CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &C.,

and they will also continue the Manufacture of Shoes.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.

A. COBEAN,
J. S. CRAWFORD.

Doing business under the name and firm of A. Cobean & Co. [Feb. 8, 1864.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Gold Pens

FOR THE MILLION!

Pens to Suit the Hand, and Prices to Suit the Pocket.

THE BEST GOLD PENS IN THE WORLD!

On receipt of the following sums, we will send, by mail, or as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, selecting the same according to the description, namely:

Gold Pens, in Silver Plated Extension Cases, with Pencils.

For $1 No. 2 pen; for $1 25 No. 3 pen; for $1 50 No. 4 pen; for $2 No. 5 pen; for $2 25 No. 6 pen.

These pens are stamped THE IMPERIAL PEN, and are well finished and fine writing Gold Pens, with good aridum points, although they are unwarranted, and cannot be exchanged

WARRANTED GOLD PENS.

Our name (American Gold Pen Co., N. Y.,) is stamped on all our 1st quality Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident. Our SECOND QUALITY Pens are stamped THE NATIONAL PEN, with the initials of our firm (A. G. P. Co.,) and are carefully made, having the same points as our first quality Pens, the only great difference being in the quality of the Gold.

Gold Pens, 1st and 2d quality in Solid Silver Extension Cases, with Pencils.

For $2 00 a No. 1 pen 1st quality, or a No. 2 pen 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 2 pen 1st quality, or a No. 3 pen 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 3 pen 1st quality, or a No. 4 pen 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2d quality.
For $4 50 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2d quality.
For $5 50 a No. 6 pen 1st quality.

The same Gold Pens, in Solid Silver or Gold-Plated Ebony Desk Holders and Morocco Cases.

For $2 25 a No. 3 pen 1st quality, or a No. 4 pen 2d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2d quality.
For $3 20 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2d quality.
For $4 00 a No. 6 pen 1st quality. For $5 50 a No. 7 pen. For $6 75 a No. 8 pen. For $12 00 a No. 12 pen; all first quality.

Our pens rank throughout the country as equal if not superior to any gold pens manufactured. Not only for their writing qualities but durability and elegant finish. The greatest care is used in their manufacture, and none are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill can detect.

Parties in ordering must specify the name, number and quality in all instances and whether stiff or limber, course or fine.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 12 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $15, if sent to one address, at one time; 15 per cent. on $25; 20 per cent. on $40.

All remittances by mail, Registered, are at our risk. To all who enclose 20 cents extra for registering, we guarantee the safe delivery of the goods.

Circulars of all our new styles, with Engravings of exact sizes, and prices, sent upon receipt of stamp, if desired. Pens repointed for 50 cents, by mail.

Stationers and Jewelers are requested to correspond with us as we can offer them great inducements. Address,

AMERICAN GOLD PEN COMPANY,
No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

Jan. 30, 1865. 3m

Nothing Else

BUT elegant, well made, fine fitting Dress and Business Coats, at PICKING'S.

ANY QUANTITY

of Cloth, Cassimere, Sattins, Silks, Velvets, Satinets, Plush and Cotton Vests, at the well known stand of PICKING.

NEVERTHELESS TRUE

That Picking, in consequence of approaching spring, is selling off his large stock of OVERCOATS, at very reduced prices. Call soon.

888 MEN WANTED

to inspect and buy from the handsomest assortment of WOOL OVER SHIRTS, ever offered in this place, to be had at PICKING'S.

KEEP TIME.

A few more of those celebrated Yankee Clock Time Keepers at PICKING'S.

FEET! FEET!

A few more Buffalo and Gum Shoes at reduced prices at PICKING'S.

MUSIC.

Persons in want of a good Violin or Accordeon can be supplied at PICKING'S.

NOTIONS.

Suspenders, Combs, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Razors and Razor Straps, Soap, Spectacles, Pen Knives, Dominoes, Violin Strings, &c., at PICKING'S.

TRUNKS

can be had by calling in Baltimore street, at PICKING'S.

CARPET SACKS.

A few more left at PICKING'S.

KEEP DRY.

At Picking's Store can be had Umbrellas of all sizes.

P I C K I N G

is selling his goods at the lowest living prices and would invite all to call and see him, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices.

Jan. 30, 1865.

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,

GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. ly

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—James F. Fahnestock retiring.

JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK,
EDW. G. FAHNESTOCK.

THE undersigned, remaining partners of the firm of FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS, will continue the business at the same place, under the same name and style of firm.

HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD G. FAHNESTOCK.

Jan. 9, 1865.

Fresh Arrival

OF WINTER GOODS AT A. SCOTT & SON'S.—We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Winter Goods, which will be sold cheap, consisting of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, etc., etc. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottonades, &c., &c. Call and see.

Nov. 28, 1864. A. SCOTT & SON.

Established 1850.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO., respectfully beg leave to notify their friends, customers and the public generally, that they have removed from No. 151 Franklin street, to the commodious four-story Warehouse,

NO. 308 BALTIMORE STREET,

between Howard and Liberty, where they will for the future conduct the Wholesale Business, solely in

Hosiery, Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods,
Perfumery, Notions,
Stationery, Cutlery,
Toys, &c., &c.

to which they invite the attention of city and county purchasers, feeling confident of their ability to offer inducements in prices and quality of Goods.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address,

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.,
308 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

March 14, 1864.

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE. Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store. January 25 1864.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

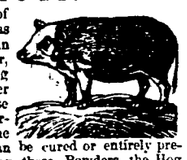
In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.

The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; Laughlin & Bushfield, Wheeling, Va; C. C. Bender & Co., Pittsburg; Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Philadelphia.

Nov. 28, 1864. 1y

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF.

April 4, 1864. tf

Provision Store.

THE undersigned has opened a PROVISION STORE at George Little's old stand, in West Middle street, Gettysburg, where he will always keep on hand, for sale,

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, PORK,
POULTRY, APPLES, SWEET AND
IRISH POTATOES, CABBAGE,
BEETS, TURNIPS, with everything else in the provision line.

He will sell at small profits, and spare no effort to please.

Fat Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, &c., wanted, for which the highest prices will be paid.

JOHN NORBECK.

Oct. 17, 1864. tf

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from the city a large supply of CLOTHING, Men's and Boys' wear, consisting of all kinds of COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS,
NECK TIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

—also—

A large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, JEANS, DRILLINGS, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Give us a call, and if we cannot please you in a suit ready made we will take your measure and make you up one in short notice. [May 30, 1864.

Everhart's

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

CORNER OF HOWARD & FRANKLIN STREETS,

BALTIMORE, MD.

This House is on a direct line between the Northern Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depots. It has been refitted and comfortably arranged for the convenience and the entertainment of guests.

Oct. 31, 1864. tf

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Aug. 8, 1864. 1y

Still at Work.

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.

NEW WORK made to order, and
REPAIRING

done promptly and at lowest prices.

Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS and a SLEIGH for sale. JACOB TROXEL.

Dec. 7, 1863.

Something for Everybody

TO BUY AT DR. R. HORNER'S DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.—Just opened a fine assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Stationery,
Fancy Dry Goods,
Confections,
Groceries,
Notions,

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &C.

Jan. 18, 1864.

J. K. Stauffer,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, No. 119 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry, PHILADELPHIA. An assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, constantly on hand,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

Dec. 13, 1864. 1y

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

☞For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, and dealers generally.

Aug. 8, 1864. eowly

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shucked. Restaurants and families supplied.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1863.

New Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

Are constantly receiving choice and desirable goods, from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are prepared to offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

to those about purchasing. Having selected with great care, from the three leading markets, the public will look to their own interests by examining our stock before buying elsewhere.

Call at FAHNESTOCKS'

May 9, 1864. Red Front.

$10 a Day!.

AGENTS WANTED.—To sell the "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each Package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Envelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves, 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars, and other information. Also, one beautiful article of JEWELRY. Liberal inducements to Agents. Send Stamp for Circular.

SAMUEL BOTT.

43 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 13, 1864. 1y

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

Agricultural Chemical Co.'s

CHEAP FERTILIZERS.

The Fertilizers prepared by the Agricultural Chemical Co., (a Company chartered by the Legislature with a capital of $250,000,) have been proved in practice to be the cheapest, most profitable and best, for the Farmer, Gardner and Fruit-grower, of all concentrated manures now offered in any market. The Company's list embraces the following:

PABULETTE. This Fertilizer is composed of night soil and the fertilizing elements of urine, combined chemically and mechanically with other valuable fertilizing agents and absorbents.

It is reduced to a pulverulent condition; ready for immediate use, and without loss of its highly nitrogenous fertilizing properties.

Its universal applicability to all crops and soils, and its durability and active qualities, are well known to be all that agriculturists can desire.

PRICE $30 PER TON.

CHEMICAL COMPOST. This Fertilizer is largely composed of animal matter, such as meat, bone, fish, leather, hair and wool, together with chemicals and inorganic fertilizers, which decompose the mass, and retain the nitrogenous elements.

It is a very valuable fertilizer for field crops generally, and especially for potatoes, and garden purposes.

Its excellent qualities, strength and cheapness, have made it very popular with all who have used it.

PRICE, $40 PER TON.

Composite Fertilizer. This highly phosphatic fertilizer is particularly adapted for the cultivation of trees, fruits, lawns and flowers. It will promote a very vigorous and healthy growth of wood and fruit, and largely increase the quantity and perfect the maturity of the fruit. For hot-house and household plants and flowers, it will be found an indispensable article to secure their greatest perfection. It will prevent and cure diseased conditions of the peach and grape, and is excellent for grass and lawns.

It is composed of such elements as make it adapted to the growth of all kinds of crops in all kinds of soils.

The formula or method of combining it constituent fertilizing ingredients have received the highest approval of eminent chemists and scientific agriculturists.

PRICE, $50 PER TON.

Phosphate of Lime. The Agricultural Chemical Company manufacture a Phosphate of Lime in accordance with a new and valuable formula by which a very superior article is produced, so as to be afforded at a less price than other manufacturers charge. Practical tests have proved that its value, as a fertilizer, is equal to the best Phosphate of Lime in the market.

PRICE, $60 PER TON.

TERMS CASH. All Orders of a Ton or more, will be delivered at the Railroad Stations and the Wharves of Shipment, free of cartage.—Cartage will be charged on all orders of 6 barrels or less.

One dollar per Ton allowance for cartage will be made on all sales delivered at the Works of the Company, on Canal Wharf.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.'S WORKS

AT CANAL WHARF, ON THE DELAWARE.
Office, 413½ *Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.*

R. B. FITTS, General Agent.

The Company's Pamphlet Circular, embracing full directions for using the above Fertilizers, sent by mail, free, when requested.

Mar. 13, 1865. 6m

628. Hopkins' 628.

HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 628 ARCH St., above 6th, PHILA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The most complete assortment and best quality and styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop SKIRTS, in the City. Those of "OUR OWN MAKE," are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS RETAIL TRADE embracing all the new and desirable styles, sizes, lengths and size waists, in trail and plain SKIRTS, from 19 to 56 springs, from 33 to 44 inches long, and 2½, 2¾, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, and 3¾ yards round the bottom; making more than a hundred varieties for Ladies', in Misses and Children's SKIRTS we are beyond all competition, all that are made by us have STAMPED on the kid pad "Hopkins' Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street, Philada.," and are warranted to give satisfaction.

☞Agents for the "NEW FLEXIBLE" SKIRT, the most pliable Hoop Skirt made, equal to Bradley's "Duplex Elliptic" Skirt, and at much lower prices.

Also, constantly in receipt of a full assortment of good Eastern made Skirts which are being sold at very low prices.—Kid padded and metalic fastened 15 springs 85 cents 20 springs $1 00, 22 springs $1 15, 30 springs $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50. SKIRTS made to order, altered and repaired. *Terms Cash—One Price Only.* For Circular containing Catalogue of styles, lengths, sizes and Prices, call at or address by mail, inclosing Stamp for Postage, "HOPKINS' HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1865. 3m

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, at his shop, lately Philip Doersom's, adjoining Troxel's paint shop, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where he will at all times be prepared to do Blacksmithing work to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c. That he knows how to do all jobs of the kind will not be questioned by those who have a knowledge of his long experience at the business. Come on with your work, and you will be satisfied when you take it away—and for which he will receive Cash or Country Produce.

ADAM HOLTZWORTH.

Mar. 20, 1865. tf

The Popular 7-30 Loan.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG has been designated a Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, and will furnish the popular 7-30 Coupon Notes, free from all taxes, and convertible at maturity into 7-30 six per cent. gold interest Bonds. Will also furnish 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds, one year Certificates and all other Government securities. Will buy Gold and Silver, cash Coupons, and make collections promptly on all accessible points.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Dec. 26, 1864. tf

Lands! Lands!

CAPT. H. CHRITZMAN, having just returned from a trip to the West and all the LAND regions in God's great labyrinth, he would inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he is prepared, not only to offer OIL LANDS, but LANDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Persons visiting Harrisburg would do well to call, as he will furnish all information. H. CHRITZMAN.

Jan. 2, 1865. tf

Pictures! Pictures!

LEVI MUMPER having purchased Samuel Weaver's PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, is prepared to execute work in his line equal to any establishment in the State. If you desire a good likeness, finished according to the latest improvements in the art, call at the above long-established Gallery, in West Middle street, Gettysburg. [Jan. 9, 1865.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

Important Announcement,

GREAT SALE

OF

WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &C.
ONE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH!
TO BE DISPOSED OF AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Without regard to Value! Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive!!! Splendid List of Articles!! All to be sold for One Dollar Each!!!

250 Gents' Gold hunting-case Watches,	$50	to $150	each
250 Ladies' Gold and Enamelled hunting-case Watches,	35	" 70	"
500 Gents' hunting-case Silver Watches,	35	" 70	"
200 Diamond Rings,	50	" 100	"
2000 Gold Vest & Neck Chains,	4	" 30	"
3000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets,	4	" 8	"
5000 Jet and Gold Bracelets,	6	" 10	"
2000 Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains,	5	" 20	"
7000 Solitaire & Gold Brooches,	4	" 10	"
5000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Broo